The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The Art Halls are filled with the choicest examples.

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Exhibiting Styles of our own Importation and Production in advance of the East.

Taste and Elegance Combined! AT POPULAR PRICES.

OUR PATRONS AND TRADE INVITED.

Auction Sale! OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS!

N. E. Corner of Thirty-first-st. and Vernon-av., 180x100 feet, AND N. E. Corner of Vernon-av. and Thirty-third-st., 96x164 1-2 feet,

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One Floor, 54x100, Elevator, Steam Heat, Light four sides; ten minutes' walk from Court House. Finest room in the city.

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Wanted, by Nov. 1.

A Furnished House on South Side, by a prompt-paying tenant, east of Wabash and south of Eighteenth-st. Small family. Address W 81, Tribune office.

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New Side Clip COLLAR Tie or Scarf in place. For sale by leading Men's Furnishers.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 56 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

$4 buys Boy's Winter Blouse Suits, and $6.50 buys extra quality Blouse Suits. WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Children's Winter Overcoats from $1.97. WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Cor. State and Madison.

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E. J. LEHMANN. "The Fair."

PRICES:

Children's Hose, French mixed, in all sizes, only 10c pair, worth 20c.

Children's Fancy Striped Hose, in all colors and sizes, only 15c a pair, worth 25 cents.

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THE FAIR, State, Adams, Dearborn-sts.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY FOR GENTLEMEN!

The stock now shown by

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st.,

Embraces the low and medium-priced in addition to the finest of the world's production, such as Silk, Balbriggan, etc.

Inspection Invited.

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Are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the casting of the iron frames), in their own factories.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

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At 6 per cent on improved business property in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, or on improved farms in Indiana and Illinois, in sums of $2,000 and upward. Partial payments allowed.

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Carefully selected of States, Counties, Cities, Towns, and School Districts, for sale. Send for descriptive lists and prices.

N. W. Harris & Co., 176 Dearborn-st.

FRED W. CROFT TAILOR AND DRAPER. FALL GOODS. 157 South Clark-st.

E. L. JUDKINS & CO., 107 State Street.

We take pleasure in announcing our

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF Fine Millinery, Hosiery & Gloves WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 17th & 18th.

CARD.

We would state that our Mr. Judkins has for a number of years been connected with one of the largest importing houses in New York and Boston, and has therefore almost unlimited experience in this line. With such facilities as we possess in dealing directly with manufacturers in both foreign and domestic markets, coupled with the fact of our own Designs and Manufacture, we feel that we are in a position to display a more select class of Goods at popular prices than any other house in this line.

Our store is of itself one of richness and beauty.

Our Goods are all new and of choice designs.

Our prices are low as can be seen. We can therefore quite well advise all who are interested in this line to wait for our Grand Opening. E. L. JUDKINS & CO., 107 State-st. (Formerly occupied by Meyers.)

P. S.—For those interested we would state that we have secured the trimmer formerly with Meyers.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

Special Sale! OF 250 ALL-WOOL JERSEYS, Black and Colors, for $2.50.

30 SILK SUITS, NEW FALL STYLES For $15.00.

N. B.—Our Dressmaking Department is in full running order, and under the supervision of an experienced lady.

C. A. COUTANT & CO. 145 STATE-ST.

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HARD AND SOFT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All new, under sheds, well screened, and in good order. Delivered promptly in all parts of the city at lowest market rates. Quality guaranteed.

J. L. HATHAWAY, Main Office, 38 Market-st.

DOCKS—Fifteenth and Clark-sts., 68 Kingsbury-st., 1423 South Halsted-st., Clybourn Place Bridge.

RAIL YARD—34 North Wood-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between D. E. Graves and Wm. B. Owen, under the firm name of D. E. GRAVES & CO., dealers in Akron vitrified sewer-pipe, drain tile, and cement, at 35 West Adams-st., Chicago, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm to be paid to Wm. B. Owen. W. B. OWEN. Sept. 10, 1883.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company

Offers a handsome bonus for the immediate erection of a large hotel at Livingston, Montana, to accommodate tourists for the National Park. For particulars apply to A. D. EDGAR, 52 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COLLISION.

Terrible Accident on the Long Island Road at Long Island City.

A Manhattan Beach Train Crashes into One Just Leaving the Depot.

Three Men Lose Their Lives and Fourteen Others Known to Have Been Wounded.

The Collision Attributable to the Carelessness of the Manhattan Engineer.

His Arrest Ordered by the Coroner—Statements of Those Who Escaped—A Missing Switchman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A collision occurred this evening in the depot of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City which cost three persons their lives and many others injured more or less seriously. From what can be learned an engineer in charge of a train freighted with human beings was guilty of recklessness almost unparalleled. Trains from Manhattan Beach enter the railroad yard upon the same track by which trains on the Montauk & North Shore Division of the Long Island Road leave it. About 300 feet east of Brennan avenue, within the limits of the yard, is the junction. There is a tall pole at this point upon which signal flags are raised in the day and lanterns at night. It is said that the signals can be seen by the Manhattan Beach engineers for a distance of one mile. When a red signal is shown the Coney Island train is to stop, as the North Shore train has not yet passed the junction. A train consisting of a locomotive in charge of Engineer Thomas Glenn, one parlor-car, and seven ordinary summer-cars left Manhattan Beach at 6:02 o'clock. A great many passengers who had attended the races of the Coney Island Jockey Club boarded the cars at Sheepshead Bay They could not get places in the parlor coach, and occupied the first seat of the second car. The train was two minutes late when the red lantern at Montauk Junction came in sight. This was at 6:37. At that moment a train for Great Neck, on the North Shore Road, was moving out of the yard. Without regard to the warning signal the Manhattan Beach train thundered past the junction, and the two engine headlights glared at each other like angry eyes. The result was inevitable.

A DREADFUL MOMENT.

Seeing what must occur, the North Shore engineer blew the whistle for "down brakes," and the conductor and brakemen put all their strength into the task of lessening the speed of the rapidly-moving train. The engineer immediately tried the air-brakes, but found to his horror they would not work quickly enough. The space which lay between his engine and the net-work of switches and tracks that was spread before the depot was lessening with fearful rapidity. Again the engineer whistled to the trainmen to tighten the brakes, but it was too late. A dark mass lay awaiting him on the same track that he was on. The headlight of an outgoing Flushing train gleamed in front of him, and he saw the glare of the light growing brighter and brighter. Long before this he had closed the throttle-valve of his engine, but the momentum of the train was so great that it forced the locomotive ahead with a fatal swiftness. At last Glenn saw that all hope of stopping his train must be abandoned, and realizing that death would follow if he stood at his post he sprang from his cab and fell upon his breast on the ground.

THE CRASH AND THE WRECK.

Then there was a crash as the two engines came together, and a dense volume of steam and smoke arose from the wreck. The scene which was presented to the yard-hands who had watched the trains crash into each other without having it in their power to prevent the collision was a terrible one. The heavy engine of the Manhattan train had lifted the locomotive of the Flushing completely from the track, and had flung it as though it had been made of card many feet to the left. The shock of the collision to the Flushing train was broken by the derailing of the locomotive, and the cars of this train were simply sent back into the depot from which they had started a few minutes before. The Manhattan Beach train, however, was badly wrecked. The entire fore part of the engine had been smashed, and the wheels in their revolutions splintered the ties and brushed the ground with the broken piston-rods. The parlor car had been telescoped by the open car at its rear. The comparatively light guards of the coach had been crushed in, and the heavy platforms of the excursion-car protruded through one of its sides. Then, to add to the horror, the oil-lamps exploded and set the woodwork on fire. The flames spread rapidly until a stream of water from a station hose was brought to bear upon the fire. Then it was extinguished. Beyond the splintering of the front platform of the third car, no further damage was done to the train. It was some time before the police arrived, and longer still before assistance was received from the hospitals.

Three persons lost their lives by the collision, fourteen are more or less injured, and the names, as far as obtained, are given below. This list does not include very many who were only slightly injured and went to their homes.

THE DEAD.

Thomas Burnett, of No. 108 East Houston street. He was in the parlor-car and one of his legs was crushed. The injured limb was amputated, but Burnett soon died, after receiving the ministrations of a priest.

Robert Smith. He was riding in the parlor-car and had a seat by the rear door. When the crash came he was caught among the seats and both legs were broken. He was taken into the conductor's room and his legs were immediately amputated. He died soon afterward at the morgue in Long Island City. Smith was a clerk of Kelly & Bliss, the bookmakers, and lived at No. 186 East Eightieth street.

Meredith Norris, aged 18, of No. 1709 Locust street, Philadelphia, both legs crushed below the knee. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the limbs were amputated. He died at midnight. Mr. Norris' parents are wealthy and well known in Philadelphia. He was visiting New York on a pleasure-trip and had been to the races.

THE INJURED.

Verney Barton, injured in the fleshy part of one of his legs by flying splinters.

John Carroll, a policeman of Long Island City, slightly injured about the head, and went home.

William Connors, of No. 500 Third avenue, caught between two chairs. His groin was ripped open and he was severely cut in the back and chest. His spine was also injured.

Mercer Beasley Jr., Prosecuting-Attorney of Trenton, N. J., nose broken and received bruises on the head and body. He was removed to the Hoffman House.

John B. Dunham, of No. 27 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth street, slightly injured.

Henry A. French, a dramatic agent, slightly bruised on the nose.

Col. Sanders D. Bruce, editor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, cut in the face by flying splinters and pieces of broken glass. He went to the Sturtevant House with a party of friends on the arrival of the train at Hunter's Point. He made light of his injuries.

Gallagher, bartender at the Haymarket Theatre on Seventh avenue, cut on the head and bruised slightly.

Thomas Glenn, engineer of the Manhattan Beach train, cut about the head and shoulders.

Patrick McGrath, a jockey, severely bruised and cut by broken glass.

John Mann, residence unknown, injured about the head.

John Proto, aged 21, cigar dealer at No. 135 West Twenty-sixth street, received a fracture of the left femur. He will recover.

Dr. William R. Pryor, of No. 137 East Thirty-fifth street, injured about the head.

Leslie E. Slosson, brother of George Slosson, the billiardist, of No. 110 West Twenty-third street, was in the parlor-car at the time of the collision, was badly cut about the head, and received severe contusions on the body.

James Smith, of Long Island City, severely cut about the face.

THOSE WHO ESCAPED.

Among the passengers who escaped injury were State Senator Justin McCarthy; Harry Mahn, late of Haverly's Theatre; Barney Aaron, and a large number of sporting men, returning from the races at Coney Island.

ENGINEER GLENN.

Engineer Thomas Glenn, of the Manhattan Beach train, was seen at his residence, No. 55 Greenpoint avenue, where he had been taken. He said when he reached Blissville he saw the danger signal, and at once put on the air-brake and whistled down brakes. The air-brake refused to work, and he again whistled down brakes, but no attention was paid to the signal. The third whistle was responded to, but too late, as he was upon the Flushing train before his speed was slackened. He jumped from the engine, and received serious injuries.

HARRY MAHN, BARNEY AARON AND LEON STEDEKER.

Among those on board the Manhattan Beach train who occupied seats in the front of the second car was Barney Aaron, the pugilist, and Leon Stedeker, of No. 1678 Avenue A, while opposit them sat Harry Mahn, formerly of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. Their story of the accident was this: The train was running at least fifteen miles an hour. All the cars were heavily loaded with passengers from the races. On the way up it was noticed that the brakes did not work well. Mr. Stedeker said to his companions that he believed that it was dangerous and that an accident would occur. Not five minutes afterward the crash came. Their car was driven into the parlor-car ahead. As soon as the crash came Barney Aaron, who had been thinking of what it was best to do in case of an accident, jumped up and shouted to the persons in the forward part of the car to rush back. This probably saved some from serious injury. Barney Aaron then picked up "Pete" McGrath, the jockey, who was crushed between two seats, and carried him back to the rear of the car. At the same time that he shouted Harry Mahn rushed back also. Only those in the front part of this car were seriously injured, the others receiving slight scratches and injuries. Barney Aaron and his companions then got out and helped to pull others from beneath the wreck. Nearly every one in the parlor-car was injured and with difficulty were extricated. The railroad employés seemed slow at doing anything. Finally they got axes and began to work. "We saw at least fifteen persons," say these gentlemen, "on the sidewalk near by being helped along by friends. Some were badly hurt."

Harry Mahn said:

"I was sitting in the front seat of the car behind the parlor car with Barney Aaron. When about ten miles from Hunter's Point a man named Snedecor made a remark about the great speed at which the train was running, saying if anything should happen the engineer could not stop the train. Shortly afterward we heard the hissing of escaping air from the brakes, and Barney Aaron jumped up and ran out on the platform, and, after looking off the side of the car, shouted, 'For God's sake get as far back as you can, for there is going to be a collision.' Those in the rear parlor car and in our car at once left their seats and made their way out of the doors and windows just as the collision occurred. I assisted at least a dozen ladies and men out of the windows. I was not hurt."

OTHER PASSENGERS.

Capt. Connors, of the St. James Hotel: Wright Sanford, E. L. Israel, Thomas Ferguson, and W. H. Edwards, of Washington, assistant counsel of the French and American Claim Commission, occupied seats in the centre of the parlor car, and were talking together when the collision occurred. They also had noticed that the brakes were not working right, but paid little attention to it. "Those who were hurt," said Capt. Connors, "occupied seats in the rear of the parlor-car and the front of the second car. The latter was the heavier, and crashed into the parlor-car. No one in our car escaped without a scratch, and probably some received serious injuries. It resulted from gross carelessness."

THE SWITCHMAN DECAMPS AND THE ENGINEER ORDERED UNDER ARREST.

Mike Flanagan, who had charge of the switch at the junction, became so frightened at the scene before him that he left for parts unknown immediately after the accident. Coroner Robinson, of Long Island city, said that he had been informed that Engineer Glenn had examined the air-brakes at East New York and found them not in good working order. Robinson says that Glenn alone is to blame, and has ordered his arrest.

BEGINNING TO TELL.

The *Literary World* of Boston thus records the results of the women's classes at Harvard: "The work of the Harvard Annex is beginning to tell. Two of the late pupils are under engagement of marriage to former instructors, and two others have broken down in health, one having become totally blind. So that some of the first friends of the enterprise are now asking with shadowed faces: 'Whereunto will this thing grow?'"

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At 12 o'clock last night Mrs. Clara McHenry, living at No. 130 West Washington street, entered the office at Forbes' livery stable, No. 100 West Monroe, and stated that she had taken laudanum with the intention of committing suicide. She was taken to the County Hospital, where prompt treatment restored her. She is the wife of John McHenry, a Pullman machinist, but had not lived with him recently.

CAPTURED HIS DAUGHTER.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A Mr. Webster, of Chicago, recently passed through the city in search of his daughter Clara, who eloped with a young man named Simpson, and whilst here engaged the services of a private detective to hunt up the erring pair. A telegram today says they were captured at Niagara Falls, where Webster induced the bride to desert her husband and took her home.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the Servia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the Gen. Werder, from Bremen.

DR. JONES.

Incidents in the Career of the Adventuress Who Shares His Exile.

How She Gained a Temporary Foothold in Good Society at Remington, Ind.

Her Acquaintances Pleased with Her Manners, and Shocked at Later Developments.

REMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Aside from Chicago there is perhaps no community in the world that feels a greater interest in or has been more thoroughly shaken up by the Jones-Bigelow scandal than the proverbially quiet hamlet of Remington. Since the arrival of your correspondent here this afternoon he has learned much that when grouped comprises an interesting chapter in the important drama, and furnishes indisputable proof that Mrs. Bigelow deliberately planned the move which she and the Doctor have undoubtedly made. The facts secured were furnished by residents of Remington, some of whom are not only surprised at Mrs. Bigelow's conduct, but are righteously indignant at the manner in which she took advantage of their friendship.

A little over two years ago a Mr. Potts, who for some time has been connected with a reputable wholesale firm in Chicago, wooed and won one of Remington's fairest daughters, Miss Wells. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Potts took up their abode in the parlor flat at No. 631 Fulton street, Chicago, about the 1st of last October. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bigelow rented the flat beneath them and set up housekeeping. Both found agreeable neighbors and it was not long before the two families came to know each other quite well.

The fact was noticed, but not unfavorably remarked, that soon after the Bigelows had settled in their new abode Dr. Jones became a frequent visitor at the house, but Mrs. Potts did not observe that he came at any time when Mr. Bigelow was away. On the contrary, it seemed that Dr. Jones was more intimate if possible with Mr. than Mrs. Bigelow. Thus matters went on until one day Mrs. B. complained of weariness from too much literary work, and said she contemplated a sojourn of several weeks in the country. Mrs. Potts spoke casually of her home in this hamlet and of the delightful country place just outside the town owned by an uncle, Mr. Thomas Turpin, whom she had no doubt would gladly permit Mrs. Bigelow to enjoy the quiet and comfort of his home. Growing out of this conversation were arrangements looking to the sojourn of Mrs. Bigelow and her little daughter at Mr. Turpin's home for at least two months.

HER LIFE AT REMINGTON.

Finally Mrs. Bigelow packed a trunk with the articles of clothing which she and her daughter would need and embarked for Remington. She arrived in due course of time and was cordially welcomed at the depot by the Turpins, Wells, Potts, and other members of the two families, and with her baggage and child were removed to Mr. Turpin's home. The lady's arrival created quite a stir among this quiet people, and during a stay of nearly two months she was the object of much attention and many favors from the best citizens.

Finally, July 23, Mrs. Bigelow received a letter which she said was from her husband and which she said contained the request that she meet him at Logansport that afternoon. She accordingly packed her trunk and with her child left, as was supposed, for Logansport, distant from here about forty-one miles. Nothing further was heard of her, but four days later Mr. William Wells, Cashier of the Remington Bank and brother of Mrs. Potts, received a telegram from Mr. Bigelow making inquiries regarding the whereabouts of his wife. Reply was made stating the fact of her departure. Mrs. Potts, who was then at her home in Chicago, had a talk with Mr. Bigelow about the matter a few days subsequent, in the course of which that gentleman, who seemed in novise concerned about his wife, said she was in Canada taking care of a sick grandmother, and that his lack of knowledge of her departure from Remington was the result of an error.

Then came the exposé which for a time was covered up, but which has since become public gossip.

Mr. Cooper, editor of the Remington *Record*, has since recalled the fact that he was on the same train on the Pan-Handle road with Mrs. Bigelow and her child the day they left here, and he is positive she did not leave the train at Logansport. He thinks she changed cars at Bradford.

HER CONDUCT CORRECT.

Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Bigelow's late neighbor, is now visiting her family here, and furnished the facts regarding her departure from Chicago. While here there was nothing questionable in the lady's deportment, and by her graceful, charming manner she won the admiration of all who met her. When not visiting among her new acquaintances and friends she devoted her time to reading. Mr. Turpin, whose hospitality Mrs. Bigelow enjoyed, is a brother of Dr. V. A. Turpin, of Chicago, and, like the other members of his family, is highly respected here. He entertains a very high opinion of Mrs. Bigelow, notwithstanding the damaging evidence against her, and refuses to believe that she has done anything wrong.

It was known that Mrs. Bigelow corresponded with Dr. Jones while here, but nothing was thought of the matter, as it came about very naturally. It appeared a daughter of Mr. Turpin's was suffering from a sore throat, which Mrs. Bigelow thought could be cured by Dr. Jones. She accordingly wrote him, giving him the symptoms of the case, and he replied soon after, giving his advice. After that several letters passed between the two, which were thought to relate to the young lady's sore throat. It is not positively known if the letter she received the day of her departure from here was from Dr. Jones or her husband.

THEIR ALIAS.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Jones and his companion assumed the name of Wilson until after they sailed from Quebec, when they threw off all pretense and took the name of Jones. When they landed at Liverpool they left in the same carriage for a hotel.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The police tonight arrested a man who it is believed knows something about the mysterious murder of Peter Kohlbeck Saturday night. A short time before the murder Kohlbeck was driven home in a carriage by a friend. As the friend turned to drive away he heard Kohlbeck say "Hello, Nick," apparently addressing some one in the yard. Who this "Nick" might be nobody knows, but, acting on this slight clew, detectives set to work. They learned the whereabouts on the evening of the murder of at least a score of men named Nick, and tonight they arrested Nicholas Rodeman, a peddler. On the prisoner was a pistol, but he at first denied all knowledge of Kohlbeck or of the murder. He told contradictory stories at first, but finally said he knew the murdered man and saw him the night of the killing.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A Laredo dispatch to the *News* says John H. Butler, with several members of his engineering corps, recently employed in locating the Mexican Central Railway, arrived at Laredo direct from Zacatecas. They report the location of the railroad between El Paso and the City of Mexico as finished, and only a gap of 250 miles to be completed before through trains will run. They don't speak encouragingly of the feeling toward Americans by Mexicans in the interior. The engineer corps of the Sunset extension into Mexico reached Saltillo Sunday, locating the route. The tracks are said to be within sixty miles of Saltillo.

NEW YORK.

Sketch of the Life of Lord Rosebery, Who Will Arrive Tonight.

The Venerable Charles R. Thorne Married to a Widow in San Francisco.

Story of the "Man with the Black Mustache" Regarding the Death of Jennie Cramer.

Appearance of Mlle. Aimee in Lecocq's New Operetta "La Princesse des Canaries."

Little Progress Making on the Panama Canal, and Many Deaths from Fever.

LORD ROSEBERY.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL ON THE PAVONIA—HIS LIFE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Lord and Lady Rosebery will arrive here on the steamer Pavonia from Liverpool, which is expected to reach here tomorrow night. Archibald Phillips Primrose, the fifth Earl of Rosebery, succeeded his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, who died March 4, 1868. He was born in London May 7, 1847. The young Earl received his early education at Eton, and later went to Christ Church, Oxford. In the House of Lords he took a prominent part in the debates on the Liberal side. In 1874 he was President of the Social Science Congress that met at Glasgow. In 1878 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, and in 1880 he was similarly honored by the University of Edinburg. In the following year he was appointed Under Secretary for the Home Department, which office he resigned last June. He is not a stranger in this country, for he has made several visits here, the first one in 1873, during which he made an extended tour. He married, May 20, 1878, Miss Hannah Rothschild, the only daughter of his old friend Baron Meyer de Rothschild. He has given a great deal of attention to the turf.

CHARLES R. THORNE.

HIS MARRIAGE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The venerable Charles R. Thorne, father of the late "leading man" in the Union Square Theatre, of Edwin Thorne, and of Mrs. Emily Chamberlain, was married last week in San Francisco to the widow of the late James Stark, the tragedian. Mr. Thorne is the hero of a romantic life. He has been on the stage over sixty years, and in his time "played many parts." As a young man he was a great success, and dramatic records tell the story of his triumphs in the Bowery, San Francisco, Panama, Australia, China, and India. As "leading man" of the best theatres here, long before the present generation was born, he supported the great names of the past. His experiences "on the road" ran the gamut of fun and frolic, of disappointment and defeat, of wonderful success and great pecuniary return.

The death of Mrs. Thorne was a heavy blow to him about two years ago, and the utterly unexpected death of his son Charles seemed for a time to unnerve him. He went to San Francisco, and again astonished his friends by marrying the widow of one of the oldest of his comrades. The bride was once well known as the wife of a noted actor, whose performances when wrapped in the American flag made him the talk of the town. He was the famous Kirby, of the Chatham. Mrs. Kirby and Mr. Kirby were not happily mated, and the lady in later years became the wife of a then popular tragedian named James Stark. He was quite wealthy. "He died, but the property survived," and Mrs. Stark as she was has become Mrs. Thorne as is. The "profession" are uproarious over the practical fun of the gay old gentleman, and will make things pleasantly lively for him when he and his bride come this way.

JENNIE CRAMER.

THE PURPORTED STORY OF HER POISONING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A New Haven special to the *Times* says: The most mysterious character who figured in the Malley-Cramer mystery two years ago was the individual known as the man with the black mustache. Many witnesses swore that they saw such a man with Jennie Cramer, the murdered girl, the two Malley boys, and Blanche Douglass in their trips at the shore immediately preceding the murder, and that he seemed to be on intimate terms with them. In the early stage of the investigation into the circumstances attending the girl's death every effort was made to ascertain who the man with the black mustache was and where he came from. But the man disappeared so suddenly and completely after the investigation was set on foot that many interested in the case were disposed to regard him as a myth. Royal M. Bassett, a wealthy manufacturer of Birmingham, arrived home from a trip to Europe a few weeks ago. Unless he is the victim of a gross and motiveless deception he had the strange fortune to meet the man with the black mustache on his travels. He is a warm friend of Edward Malley, father of Walter Malley, and partly on this account and partly because he is averse to notoriety, refrained from saying anything about his remarkable adventure, but a few evenings ago to a small circle of friends he related how he met a young man at the railway station at Brussels late one night, and traveled with him to London. The two became acquainted, and it resulted in the stranger telling Mr. Bassett that he was a mysterious man with the black mustache. The man went on to give full details of Jennie Cramer's poisoning. He said that he was in hiding for the first few days. They were looking for him, and he took passage for Germany, being liberally supplied with money by parties whose interest it was to keep him out of the way of the authorities, and being under agreement not to return to America, he was about to go to Australia, as he saw a favorable opening there. Mr. Bassett parted with him in London. One of the gentlemen to whom Mr. Bassett told this story says: "Mr. Bassett spoke of his adventure in the course of a conversation which we had about the strange occurrances people make when traveling. The man said that the girl was poisoned at the Malley House. He explained that the killing of the girl was not intended, but had refused to comply with their solicitations and Walter fixed up a dose to drug her so that she would be helpless, or at least, compliant. I think the dose was spoken of simply as drugs. It had unexpected by a fatal result. This occurred, as I under stood Mr. Bassett to say, Thursday night instead of the night following, which was the one on which the State in its prosecution of the Malleys and Blanche Douglass built its theory as to the time of the murder. It was not until the next night that the body was taken to the shore and thrown into the water. The blanket mentioned man told Mr. Bassett that he assisted in this part of the job. The man said he was formerly a clerk in New York, and told in what office he worked and all about himself. He also described all the details of the girl's death and the way in which her body was disposed of with a particularity by which evidently made a deep impression on Mr. Bassett's mind. The man is now in Australia, as he said he was on his way there at the time of meeting Mr. Bassett."

MUSICAL.

AIMEE IN A NEW OPERA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The production of a new operetta by Lecocq, "La Princesse des Canaries," and the reappearance, after an absence of four years, of Mlle. Aimee, were events of sufficient importance to fill the newly-decorated Fifth Avenue Theatre to the doors last evening. A great applause and floral ovation was tendered Mlle. Aimee when she appeared on the stage, and she soon convinced the audience that she had not allowed her special talent to remain dormant during her absence. Hers is not the mischievous naivete and girlish coquetry of Theo; but she has a better voice, is a more skilled actress, and has powers of comic facial expression which Theo entirely lacked. Anything more utterly ludicrous than the two "English women" impersonated by Mlle. Aimee and Mlle. Angele has not been seen here for years, unless it be the Gen. Pataques of M. Mezieres, who, together with M. Duplan, proved a source of constant merriment. The new style of handshaking introduced by these two actors in this thrice-recurring "Bonjour, Gen. Bombardos; bonjour, Gen. Pataques," is one of the best pieces of "business" ever introduced in French operetta, and will doubtless soon find imitators. Of Aimee it is unnecessary to say anything except that, while her voice is hardly what it was, it is still excellent for the purposes of opera bouffe. Her acting is just what it always has been. M. Clement Nigri returned after an absence of two years. M. Lary, a newcomer, is much the best tenor comedian whom Mr. Grau has ever brought over. The old favorits, Mezieres and Duplan, were excellent. The libretto of "La Princesse" is the work of A. Duru and H. Chivot, and is so good that it carries one back in memory to the days of "La Belle Helene." The music, too, is charmingly bright and tuneful throughout.

THE ISTHMUS.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE CANAL—DEADLY FEVERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Capt. John H. Aukers, of Brooklyn, who for the last three years has been engaged on the Panama Railroad, and who has just returned from Central America, says that when he left there had not been a shovelful of dirt thrown out on the excavating line of the Panama Canal. "The engineers," says Capt. Aukers, "say they are engaged in preliminary work—that is, making surveys, getting machinery in position, putting up sectional houses for the laborers, and building hospitals. There is a small army of civil engineers, clerks, and employés of different kinds—all French, of course—about the hotels, who seem to have little to do but eat, drink, and be merry. Along the forty-eight miles where it is proposed to dig the canal there are dredging-machines, excavators, stationary engines, and other paraphernalia for the work projected, but the whole collection is practically useless. Some of it was used for excavating sand when the Suez Canal was dug, and it won't be worth a cent on the Isthmus. The specimens that have been imported from England would make a Yankee laugh. Contracts for suitable machinery have been given to manufacturers in this city, California, and other places, and nothing can be done until it reaches its destination. The fever is raging among the laborers and the mortality is frightful, but the death-rate is carefully concealed by the canal authorities. When one of them dies his body is shoved into a hole alongside of the railroad track or canal route and covered up. They don't wait for the poor devil's relations to get cold for fear of further contagion. Workmen are coming and going constantly. A ship-load will arrive, the men be hurried off to the interior to be confronted by sights of the dead and the dying, and all the living that can get away leave by the first outgoing steamers. Only natives and negroes will consent to work on the canal. The latter come from Jamaica and from ports on the Colombian coast. The canal company have received a number of new locomotives for the railroad, but they are too long for the short curves on the road. The charter for it was obtained in New York, and it is said there is a provision in it which prevents foreigners from owning the road. Occasionally there is a stampede for home among the engineers and their assistants, caused by the fever breaking out among them. The isthmus is not a desirable place for any one. The sickness there is the result of decayed vegetation which has covered the soil since the time of the flood, I suppose. It is a good place to keep away from."

THE COUPON FRAUDS.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PERPETRATORS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Commissioners of Accounts, who have been for some time engaged under the orders of Mayor Edson in what promises to be a thorough investigation of the dangerous and mysterious coupon frauds, are preparing their report. It will be a document of extraordinary importance to the city. The Commissioners have, it seems, now definitly ascertained that the robbery of the City Treasury extends into 1875 and no further back; that the total sum lost is a little less than $175,000; that there is sufficient evidence to enable a judicial inquiry to fix the guilt of these robberies on their authors; and that such a judicial inquiry is necessary; that Carroll was not the "sole operator" "not by a great deal," says Commissioner Shea; man; that no counterfeits have been found, and the Aldermanic theory that coupons were counterfeited is therefore untenable, and that the report will disclose how the mysterious crime was committed.

CONVENTION.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The fourth biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor is being held here today. Representatives are present from New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Texas, New Jersey, Mississippi, and Illinois. The convention will probably be in session until the end of the week. The officers are: H. P. Gage, Supreme Protector; Freeman Wright, Supreme Secretary; and Mrs. A. C. Graydon, Supreme Chaplain. The Secretary's report showed $436,669 disbursed the last year, leaving in the treasury $17,136. The membership is 29,517. Forty-eight delegates were present.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

The Railroad Commissioners have adopted resolutions requiring railroad companies to make quarterly financial reports.

Carl Karstel and Lues Garener, Swedish sailors, in a South street lodging house, blew out the gas. Karstel is dead. The other may recover.

Policeman McNamara has been indicted for manslaughter in the first degree for causing the death of John Smith by hitting him with a club.

Maj. John T. Harrold has recovered a verdict against the New York Elevated Railroad Company for $30,000 damages for injuries in a collision. The company appealed. The general term of the Supreme Court today affirmed the judgment.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Company yesterday recommended the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. The earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30, it is stated, will show a surplus of $100,000.

Mr. Charles J. Foster, the veteran turf editor of the *Sportsman*, who has been confined to his home at Astoria, L. I., by serious illness during the last week, is reported to be growing rapidly weaker, and there is hardly any hope of his recovery.

The suit for absolute divorce of Emma F. Knight against Horatio W. Knight was sent to a referee. The parties were married in July, 1873, at Jeffersonville, Ind. They have three children. The defendant was brought prominently before the public in connection with the failure of Williston, Knight & Co., of Worth street. It was then asserted he had taken some of the firm's money and sailed for Europe. An actress is said to be the cause of his downfall. Knight is put in no answer.

A MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—At 12 o'clock an incendiary fire destroyed the car-stables of the Lexington City Railway Company, entailing a loss of $40,000; insurance nearly $25,000. Fifty mules, fifteen street-cars, and an immense amount of provender were also destroyed. Two cottages were burned, the property of Perry Crostwaite; fully insured in the Kenton of Covington.

WHY, O WHY?

[Burdette in Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—There are some unsolved mysteries in the great problem of life that give me cause for reflection and anxiety. If I were rich I believe I would build me a lonely cell somewhere in Clinton, or some place like that, worth about $30,000, with a storeroom like a wholesale grocery, where I might have plenty of help in studying these intricate problems in our daily economy, or extravagance, as the case may be. For often and often I wonder and wonder:

Why you always put teaspoons into the vase upside down?

Why the pantaloons of a geodless atheist, who never said a prayer in his life, bag at the knees just as quickly and decidedly as the knees of the saint who spends half his days on his knees?

Why it is wrong to eat pie with a knife?

What Washington said to Gen. Lee at the battle of Monmouth?

Why so many Generals in the army have been privates ever since the War?

How the directory of a railroad company can get rich while the stockholders gradually starve to death?

How a Receiver prospers and grows fat on a business that ruined the merchant?

Why the man who "has gone out of politics" never misses a convention, and always keeps "in the hands (and also the pockets) of his friends?"

What the State would do for penitentiaries if all the rascals should suddenly step up and confess?

Why a woman falls like a flash not two inches from the banana skin she steps on, while a man falls like a cyclone half-way round the block, howling like a demon at every plunge, and at last climaxes with a crash under a peanut-stand on the other side of the street?

Why "pure bear's oil" is always cheaper when pork is away down, and booms up like a balloon in the cholera years?

Why, when spring chickens are so small you have to eat them by the dozen to taste one, the price is so high you have to buy them by the chicken?

Why a man frequently tries to make himself necessary when he would serve humanity much better by making himself scarce?

Why it is so much easier to lose half a dozen bets than it is to win one?

I don't believe in philosophy wasting its time on trifles. If the wise men want something useful and practical to ponder over, here are their problems.

ADMIRAL PIERRE.

Biographical Sketch of the Noted French Naval Officer, Whose Death Is Announced Elsewhere.

Admiral Pierre held several important commands in his career. M. Gougeard selected him as commander of the military forces in Indo-China. But it is chiefly in connection with his management of the Madagascar campaign that he has become famous. The Flore, the French flagship, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Pierre, arrived at Tamatave May 31, and the evening of June 1 an ultimatum was handed to the Governor to be forwarded by him to the Prime Minister at Antananarive. He declared Tamatave a French town. Meanwhile an expedition had been sent against Majunga, on the other side of the island, and the place was occupied by the French troops. Admiral Pierre telegraphed to the French Minister May 18 announcing the occupation of Majunga, and June 18 informed the Government of the taking of Tamatave. June 21 Admiral Pierre issued an order forbidding all access to Tamatave by the foreign officials. In all these acts he was supported by the home authorities. Admiral Peyron, French Minister of the Marine, said he had perused all Admiral Pierre's dispatches in regard to Tamatave and approved them all. A few days after the capture of Tamatave Admiral Pierre went on shore and endeavored to calm the inhabitants, assuring them that peace was established and that there was no more cause for alarm. Fears were still entertained for the safety of the town.

To guard against a recapture Admiral Pierre proclaimed a state of siege and garrisoned the town. There was not much need of this, however, for a native attack of over 1,000 men was soon afterward repulsed by a party of twenty-five marines. Then followed the arrest of Mr. Shaw, the English missionary, and the demand of Great Britain for an investigation of the case. At the same time Admiral Pierre, who had been suffering from ophthalmia, became seriously ill and asked to be recalled. He went from Madagascar to Zanzibar, and thence returned to France, arriving at Marseilles only a few days ago.

ROSE AMBLER.

Indignation of a Wealthy Philadelphian Because He Was Suspected of Her Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. L. Seoville Curtis, who was accused of the murder and violation of Rose Ambler at Stratford last Sunday, arrived here tonight on the evening train from New England. His home is at No. 3307 Walnut street, where he lives with his mother. He is eccentric and nervous, and three years ago was adjudged to be insane and placed in an asylum. His wife took the action, which was afterward revoked, and he was released after a short confinement. Mr. Curtis is a gentleman of leisure, who inherited money, and has large opportunities for travel and education. He has been nearly all over the world, and is thoroughly up in the highest branches of learning. In his travels, as well as in his everyday life, Mr. Curtis appears to have a penchant for keeping a diary. He records the most minute details of his every-day life, and when he demanded to be released from the insane asylum these diaries were produced to prove his sanity, and they secured his discharge. Mr. Curtis is the "mysterious stranger or nervous man" whom the papers have made so much of as the possible murderer of Rose Ambler. There appears to be no ground for this suspicion except what the so-called theory of the volunteer detective, Fuller, of New York, furnishes. Mr. Curtis spends his summers at Stratford, where he has a large number of relatives. He went there this year as usual to enjoy his favorit pursuits of reading and drawing. He left there yesterday morning, and reached Philadelphia yesterday evening, to consult with Col. Lex Inchers, his counsel, in relation to bringing suits for damages against those who have used his name in connection with this murder. Mr. Curtis gave a long recital of his sojourn in the neighborhood of the mysterious murder, and drew from his pocket the inevitable diary, from which he read the most minute details of his summer trip.

Mr. Curtis was attired in a suit of mixed Scotch tweed, blue and red, with white points, and declared he wore the same suit on the historical Sunday when Rose Ambler met her untimely end, and on the following day.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. L. S. Curtis, the mysterious stranger whom it was suspected was connected with the murder of Rose Ambler, left town this morning with one of his relatives. The two men hired a cab, drove to Bridgeport, and took the train for Philadelphia, where Mr. Curtis has many relatives and friends. Mr. Curtis' relatives here say that he will return in a few days to make it warm for the detectives and newspaper reporters. But when a reporter called at the house of Mr. Benjamin, where Curtis had lived, he was told that that gentleman had taken away all his effects, had given up his room, and was not expected to return to Stratford.

JAY GOULD AND ECKERT.

["Oath" in Philadelphia *Times*.]—A friend of Gen. Eckert told me a few days ago that Gould said to him that under no circumstances would he ever combine Western Union with American Union Telegraph stock. Eckert therefore sold Western Union short, and advised his friends to do the same. Eckert went West, and had hardly got there when he picked up the paper and read of the consolidation. He hastened home, anticipating on the way the curses of his friends. Said he: "Mr. Gould, myself and my friends!" I've bought Western Union for you to make you even," said Mr. Gould; "your friends can't take care of." Fervent prayer took place on the spot.

I was also told last night that Gould's "dear friend," Eckert, to whose account solely he bought twenty millions of telegraph stock, merely to establish himself in business, was upbraided at the beginning of the last strike by both Gould and Field as the cause of it, and they intimated that he ought to be discharged for oppressing his laborers. Chaps like these will bullyrag any poor servitor, as Jonas Chuzzlewit, the younger, pitched into his meek wife. But they always pray afterwards. No place is so well adapted to prayer as Wall street. The devout Mohammed there at every call of stocks stop and pray "Lord, let it go my way!" Jay Gould has prayed on every brick before Trinity Church. He resembles the gifted Oriental clothing merchant on the Bowery who said to his customer: "If dat coat didn't cost sixteen dollars and a half I hope Got will strike me dead on de spot"—and he immediately jumped seven feet and looked back to perceive the lightning.

There is one bolt of lightning that will never strike Jay Gould—public respect.

POLITICAL.

The Virginia Readjusters Again Forced to Take Up the State Debt Question.

Joint Discussion Between Gov. Sherman and Gov. Kinne at Webster City, Ia.

Weaver Too Busy Running for Governor of Iowa to Enter a Congressional Contest.

An Ex-Confederate's Preferences for Standard-Bearer in the Next Campaign.

The Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature Adopt a Plan of Action.

VIRGINIA.

THE DEBT QUESTION A FACTOR IN THE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The decision of United States Judge Bond in the matter of the Virginia debt is creating a sensation in Virginia. Readjuster politicians who have arrived here say that the effect of it undoubtedly will be to reopen the whole debt question and to bring it as a prominent factor into the campaign. The funder Bourbons had abandoned the contest and acquiesced in the settlement made by the Riddleberger bill. If now the debt question is reopened they will be placed in the very curious position of being obliged as a party to oppose that in which their party convention has acquiesced, and for that matter the Readjusters will be compelled to begin their work over again if they hope to be successful.

IOWA.

ANOTHER DEBATE BETWEEN SHERMAN AND KINNE.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The third joint discussion between Gov. Sherman and Judge Kinne was held here today on the fair grounds. The weather was beautiful, and both speakers were feeling well, though they have been making from six to ten speeches a week for some time. There was a large number of politicians present, including several Congressmen. Gen. Weaver was also on hand, but was quietly left alone. There were only about 2,500 present when the meeting began, and there did not seem to be as much interest as had been looked for. The train bringing Kinne was an hour late, so everything was deferred that long. Mr. L. J. Pearson, of the Republican Committee, called the meeting to order, and introduced Gov. Sherman as the best and the next Governor of Iowa. He was greeted with loud applause, and began by referring to the great importance of the contest this fall. There had been nothing like it since 1861, when the Republican party went before the Nation on a promise to conserve the peace, save the Union, and honestly administer the Government. Then he sketched the distinctive features of the two parties for the last quarter of a century, referring with pride to the work and record of Republicans. He did not believe the people were ready to hand over the reins of Government to a party which had never been the champion of a great moral idea as a measure for the benefit of the laboring man. He spoke of the rapid reduction of the National debt, of the Homestead bill, the pensions to soldiers, and then asked if the people present were ready to trust the old Democratic party, which had no certain principles but opposition to every measure calculated to advance the public good. This had been characteristic of them since the days when the Copperheads of the North stabbed our land in the back as the soldiers were going to the front to save our homes. Let every man go to his own home and calmly sit down to reason on the issues of the day, and he had no fears of the result. Douglas was spit upon when he came out in favor of the will of the majority, and yet men like McDonald, Hendricks, and others are coming to tell Iowa soldiers how to vote. Why didn't the Democrats during the six years they had control of Congress even introduce a revenue reform bill? He again challenged Mr. Kinne to tell what a judicious license law was.

Time was called, and Mr. F. A. Edwards of the Democratic Committee introduced Judge Kinne, who referred to the past as a graveyard, and devoted nearly the whole of the first hour to the tariff, doing little but ridicule the free list. This created frequent laughter, but no applause. The principal points were in relation to the state of our shipping, which he claimed resulted from the present tariff. He spoke very severely of the present tariff on lumber, sugar, salt, and other necessaries of life. The Republican platforms of Iowa for 1877, '78, and '79 were dwelt on for some time. The late revision of the tariff was severely criticised, after which he took up the temperance issue. This he handled much as at the former debates, but having the weaker points better guarded. He again denied the statement attributed to him at Greenfield, and closed with an exhortation to the voters to come over to the Democracy.

Gov. Sherman closed the debate by a concise reply to Kinne, which created great enthusiasm. He was interrupted by Kinne, which only spurred the Governor to a more powerful reply.

Gen. Weaver spoke tonight in the opera-house, and Col. W. P. Hepburn spoke in the court-room.

WEAVER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A letter from Weaver, dated Sept. 10, is printed in the evening papers, in which that gentleman announces that he is too busily engaged in running for Governor to take a hand in the Congressional contest in the Sixth District, and he therefore declines to become a candidate for the Cutts vacancy, which his friends had importuned him to accept. It is believed that had not Judge Cook executed his flank movement of announcing himself as an independent candidate Weaver would not have considered his duties connected with the Gubernatorial canvass so absorbing.

NOMINATED.

The Hon. Addison Oliver, of Monona County, was today nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of the Forty-sixth District. Mr. Oliver is the fourth ex-member of Congress who has been nominated for the Legislature thus far, the others being Carpenter of Webster County, Donnan of Buchanan, and Wolf of Cedar.

HENDRICKS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, addressed several thousand people here today in the interest of the Democracy of the State. He spoke at length on the tariff question, National affairs generally, and the political issues in Iowa. He denounced prohibition as a move to confiscate the property of the brewers and liquor dealers, and claimed it would never operate. He said Mr. Tilden is not a candidate for President, and he didn't think he would be.

ARKANSAS.

AN EX-REBEL GOVERNOR WHO IS IN FAVOR OF TILDEN.

Ex-Gov. H. M. Rector, of Arkansas, is at the Leland, and will be in Chicago some time, to be under medical treatment. He was the Rebel War Governor of Arkansas, serving from 1860 to 1863.

He speaks quite hopefully of the future of his State, saying that the building of the railroads throughout the State is drawing a large emigration, which is filling up the sections in the vicinity of the roads very rapidly. It is made up of Germans, Poles, and other foreigners, as well as colonies founded under the auspices of the Catholic Church. The resources of the State, he says, are very great, especially mineral deposits, chiefly iron and coal, which are inexhaustible. The soil, in great part, is rich and well timbered. Altogether, the Governor says, Arkansas is very prosperous, and is doing well.

The Governor says Tilden still finds the most favor among the Democratic masses, and, his health permitting, they hope for his nomination. McDonald they know little of, and his name would not excite the enthusiasm that Tilden's would create. He confidently expects a Democratic victory next year, and thinks moderation in the handling of the tariff should prevail. The South was formerly free trade, but it has got beyond that now, owing to the rapid growth of her manufactures. The time, he thinks, is coming when the South will supplant New England in the manufacture of many articles. Under such circumstances, free trade, as such, would not meet with favor, though a modification of the present tariff is desirable and necessary. Another thing which is objectionable in free trade is that it would necessitate the perpetuation of the internal-revenue system, which is generally regarded in the South as iniquitous and oppressive, and which must go. It was a creation of the exigencies of war and should have perished with the war. Now it is merely an election machine that can easily be dispensed with.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BUTLER DESERTED BY THE GREENBACKERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—At a meeting of a few chief men of the Greenback party today it was said that Wendell Phillips had decided he could no longer honestly support Butler for Governor or for any great office, having become convinced that the Governor had been tempted by the view of the Presidency and abandoned the cause of the workingman and the of people and allied his political fortunet with the money power. A prominent Greenback leader and orator, Moody Boynton, confirms the report. Other Greenback desertions are reported, one that of a gentleman once a candidate on the same State ticket with Butler. Leading Greenbackers consider the attitude of Phillips has made a profound impression upon Butler's Greenback-Labor followers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Republican Senators' caucus resolved that twenty-one Senators should be present every Tuesday and then immediately adjourn to Friday, then meet Friday and adjourn to Tuesday, and neither make speeches themselves nor allow any to be made by others, nor entertain any proposition or resolution whatever. Nine Senators will be relieved alternately to go home or do with themselves as they see proper. Twenty-nine Senators will be present Thursday to finally pass the Appropriation bill.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

Features of the Two-Cent and Four-Cent Stamps.

[New York *Tribune*.]—The philatelists, by which polysyllable are designated the collectors of postage stamps, are all agog over the new two-cent and four-cent stamps which are to be delivered to Postmasters shortly, and will be sold to the public Oct. 1. But the thoroughbred philatelist wants a proof if he can get one, and is not satisfied with an impression. Proofs, however, are not easy things to get, and if collectors were aware of this fact some officials at Washington would be spared the nuisance of several tons of beseeching letters. A *Tribune* reporter recently visited the headquarters of the American Bank-Note Company, and Vice-President James McDonough explained the matter to him. In the first place a die is cut on soft steel in sunken lines, or, as gem engravers would express it, in intaglio. From this, which is hardened, are duplicated a roll of transfers, which are in cameo, or raised like printing-type. From these again is triplicated a plate containing 200 steel copies in sunken line exactly similar to the original. The stamps are printed from these plates in sheets of 200. A proof is an impression from the original. This is a process peculiar to the United States stamps, for making which the American Bank-Note Company has a contract. In other countries the plates are made directly from the original die, so that the stamps are printed from raised or cameo block-like type. The process of duplicating is similar to that now employed in France for the multiplication of etchings. This style of illustration is coming into favor for books and periodicals, but it is obvious that an etching plate can only give a few hundred impressions and is then worn out. The original plate is therefore hardened and duplicates in cameo are made from it by contraction with soft zinc plates, which are subsequently hardened as much as can be done with zinc. In this way etchings appear in periodicals that circulate by the thousand.

Mr. McDonough produced proofs of the new stamps. The two-cent is a head of George Washington engraved by Alfred Jones from a copy belonging to Mr. Powers, the bronze founder, of Houdin's cast from the life. It differs considerably from the head of Washington on the present three-cent stamp. This is burly and coarse with a bulging cheek and heavy chin and jowl. The new one is much more refined, has less breadth of cheek, and the chin is delicately discriminated. The hair is more artistically drawn, there is better arrangement of the cue, producing altogether a younger, sweeter, and more intellectual head without losing any of the power and force so clearly defined as a characteristic of the face of the Father of his country. It bears considerable resemblance to the Gilbert Stuart head. The new head is set in an oval medallion like the old, and this is placed on a shield of the heraldic form. In the old one, however, the angles of the top of the shield are not nearly so well defined as in the new, and the outline is indistinct. This has been greatly improved by the addition of a white line which accentuates the outline, and this is still further developed by a fringe of short horizontal lines. Another great improvement is in the lettering. Instead of "U. S. Postage" at the top upon a comparatively light ground, which does not give effect to the white letters, the ground is much darker and the lettering is unabbreviated and reads "United States Postage." The leaf scroll-work decoration on this legend also has been dropped, and the frame of the oval has been developed below the legend by artistic bending. On the lettering below the shield there has been the same improvement of darkening the lines so that the denominational inscription, "two cents," comes out with great distinctness. The whites are made to tell saliently by deepening the lines of the ground, whereas in former years the lines were not dark, and it was the color to bring out the white letters by contrast, which it never did. The color used is an ink prepared from various ingredients in which an oxide of iron plays a prominent part. It is a light purple or a carmine red of pale tone according to the phraseology of the collector.

The four-cent stamp, also engraved by Alfred Jones, is artistically a better thought-out form than the two-cent. Being a new denomination the shackles of old forms have been thrown off, and the originator has gone to the ultimate purpose of a stamp with a logical directness which is considered admirable. The head is that of Andrew Jackson, and is taken from a bust of him discovered at Nashville. It is possibly a good likeness, but there is a stillness and want of artistic character about it that not even Alfred Jones could overcome and yet preserve the likeness. The head is on an oval medallion, placed not upon a shield but upon a panel with beveled edges. The legend around the top of the medallion is precisely similar to the new two-cent stamp. In the lower part the lines are closely and deeply drawn, so that when the color is applied it forms a dark background upon which the white denominational lettering, "four cents," is extremely distinct. The color used is green, not unlike that of the present three-cent stamp. There is a play of light and shade near the whole surface, and even the shading of the edges is not formal but artistic, being arranged according to a definit point of view with the light falling from a clearly-defined quarter.

THE ASTORS.

[New York Letter to Philadelphia *Record*.]—By the death of Andrew V. Stout, who for thirty years was President of the Shoe & Leather Bank, New York has lost one of its most energetic and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Stout was distantly related to the famous Stout family of the last century, one of whom, Capt. Jacob Stout, commanded the ship that brought John Jacob Astor as an emigrant to this country, whither his brother, Henry Astor, had preceded him. By the way, the Astor family are hunting up their pedigree, and in the course of a search for family dates their agent recently called upon Harry Hill, at the elder Mr. Astor's request, for genealogical information. Harry Hill is publishing in the *Sunday Mercury* a series of reminiscences entitled, "Thirty Years in Gotham." Mr. Astor seems to have been a "constant reader" of these reminiscences, for the inquiry of his agent was based upon certain matters appearing there which had reference to the Astor family. The agent of the great millionaire was received with distinguished courtesy by the hard-hitting historian, and there followed a mutual exchange of information and gossip. Harry Hill was intensely amused by the message from the recognized chief of our moneyed aristocracy. The Astors do not appear to have kept a very correct list of births, marriages, and deaths during the first half-century of their stay in this country, and some very important dates are lacking even in the mainline. This is the more remarkable because the original John Jacob Astor was a most methodical man—but he had no family pride nor care for "vital statistics." Neither Mr. Astor nor Harry Hill seems to be aware that the family name was originally "Ashdoor." An advertisement in the New York *Gazette* of April 11, 1783, mentions a "dark-brown horse about fifteen hands high" as stolen from the first immigrant of that name. "Three guineas reward for the horse, saddle, and bridle." "For the thief, horse, saddle, and bridle 10 guineas will be paid by Henry Ashdoor." Henry died childless and left unit a million dollars—acquired by the art and mystery of butchering—to his nephew, William B. Astor. The change of name appears to have been made prior to 1790, for in May of that year the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the old Fly Market petitioned that the stall of Henry Astor, butcher, be removed to the lower market, because it obstructed the entrance, and this was done.

ELOPEMENT.

Mr. James Redfern, an Englishman, Leaves for Parts Unknown with a Toronto Young Lady.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The high circles of Buffalo society were electrified by the appearance of the following press dispatch in the evening papers today:

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 11.—James Redfern, a retired Englishman, has eloped with the daughter of Robert Spratt, a commission merchant of this city. Redfern some years ago married a beautiful and accomplished Buffalo lady, who has returned to her relatives in that city.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

The lady mentioned as Jennie Wells, a niece and adopted daughter of Chandler J. Wells, proprietor of the Wells elevator, a large dealer in real estate, identified with the Buffalo Driving Park, and a millionaire. She is a very beautiful and accomplished woman. Some years ago, on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, she made her debut at a ball given in his honor, and was one of the three ladies with whom he danced. She was at once acknowledged a social queen—a position she held as long as she remained in Buffalo. Five years later while traveling in Europe she met Redfern at Brighton. It was, said the gossips, a case of love at first sight, and Miss Wells came home engaged. The wedding took place in Trinity Church, this city, in 1876, and was the social event of the season. The couple settled down in a handsome residence on Delaware avenue, where they lived for two years.

REDFERN.

Redfern assumed to be in business as a buyer of live stock for an English firm of which his father was the head. At all events he was a heavy buyer for foreign shipment. He lived extravagantly, and often drew on his father and father-in-law to pay his debts. He was a hale fellow well met everywhere, and was a great favorit despite his many shortcomings. He had the entrée of the club-houses and the best houses. After living here two years the couple moved to Toronto, where they established themselves in handsome style. Redfern was understood to be a retired gentleman of means, but the truth was that he depended on his relatives for funds. Mr. and Mrs. Redfern made frequent visits to Buffalo, and many friends visited them there. Redfern was in Buffalo a little over two weeks ago, when he was handsomely entertained at one of the clubs by a party of friends. Returning to Toronto, he disappeared with Miss Spratt, and is supposed to have gone West.

THE FAMILIES.

The Spratts and Redferns were on very intimate terms, and latterly it began to be noticed that Redfern was obtrusively attentive to the young woman. It caused no trouble in his household, however, Mr. and Mrs. Redfern being looked upon as a very devoted couple. The Spratt family, it is said, stand very high socially, and the scandal has affected them as deeply as it has the household of Mr. Wells. Mrs. Redfern returned home Saturday and is completely prostrated.

BRANDED AS A SCOUNDREL.

Mr. Wells brands Redfern as a scoundrel and gambler, and says that although he hoped the matter would not become public, now that it has he wished Redfern's true character known. It's another "tired Englishman" case, but in this one there was to all appearances love on both sides—certainly on the part of the lady, who receives much sympathy.

"POKER BILL."

How He Was "Knocked Out."

[Flagstaff (Ari.) Correspondence New York *Tribune*.]—"Poker Bill" is not a John Oakhurst, although he is a professional gambler. In fact, my experience goes to show that gentlemen of John Oakhurst's type are extremely rare on the frontier. "Poker Bill" may have been endowed with an equally exalted spirit, but I regret to state that during my stay here he has been rudely buffeted by fortune. His place of business is in one of the dozen rude log-huts burrowed into the hillside and shaded by the pines. Thence "Poker Bill" emerged the other morning wearing a grim and truculent aspect and started down the so-called street. The lounkers who sit all day beneath the deer's head nailed to the front of the chief store roused themselves from their patient waiting for somebody to "set up the pizen," and originated the proposition that "somethin's up."

For once they unwittingly told the truth. "Poker Bill" took his way down the track to the depot—a term applied to a freight-car fitted up as an office. Presently he returned to his cabin and when he reappeared his six-shooter was belted to his side. The loungers became visibly animated. When "Poker Bill" was seen to be hung for the depot again, an air of cheerful expectancy pervaded the group. It was felt proper that either the Justice of the Peace or the store-keeper, who were sitting on barrels near the bar, should invite the crowd to "irrigate" in view of the stirring times which had so suddenly come upon them.

Meantime "Poker Bill" had been stopped and accosted by a friend, who carelessly drawled in parting: "That thar station agent's a bad man." But "Poker Bill" would not be deterred. His beady eyes glittered wickedly and his hand softly caressed the handle of his revolver. When he disappeared into the depot he looked the dime-

ODY AFFRAY.

ight Colorado Cowboys
t to Have a Good
Time.

ises and They Repair to
's Cabin to Settle the
Dispute.

Three Are Killed Outright
se Others Desperately
Wounded.

., Sept. 11.—The details of a
which occurred at McLain
County, Sunday night, in
owboys were engaged, have
city. Sunday afternoon all
station, on the Kansas Pacific
in with companions opened
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eighboring ranch where they
ly of liquor, and started for
way two, named Rossiter and
ngaged in an angry dispute
natter, and all repaired to the
s to settle the difficulty.
vicious weapon.
y got inside the men clinched.
ground fighting desperately,
s urging them on. Tables
re removed, and in the ring
men beat and tore each other
city of tigers. The on-
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danced about, brandishing
encouraging their favorit
as a blood-curdling sight.
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kness.
ALL TAKE A HAND.
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have not yet been appre-

IC EXHIBITION.

Show—A Musical Tele-
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ums.

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ventor, is to be found in al-
and corner of the building.
words concerning the very
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n Gesellschaft has provided
t of all music-loving visitors.
leries eight curious-looking,
windows less little nuts have
mmunicating with the outer
heavy door, which closes
he interior is lighted from
phones attached to the walls
with the Imperial Opera-
the sound is conducted
nean wires for a distance
les. A few nights ago an
made in this department, in
f his Imperial Highness,
udolph. "Aida" was being
opera. The soft tones of
" and the clang of the trum-
mphal march were trans-
recision and clearness prob-
tained in any of the similar
roforn made. Other wires
phone huts with the popular
very evening in Vienna, so
r over from one of these
the other we may be trans-
melancholy wail of a Wag-
narch to the merry strains of
waltzes.
hall of the rotunda to the
graceful yet plain pavilion
surmounted by the Union
tish exhibition. The pavilion
lly decorated. Surrounding
post-office exhibit. So far
splayed it is by no means a
ontrasts, I regret to say, most
ith that of other countries,
ially with that of France. A,
, the Gutta Percha Company
large showcase, containing
submarine and subte nean
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company's special product,
which isolates and protects
ciously. One of the greatest
ventions, Sir William Thom-
reorder and mirror instru-
ed by the Eastern Telegraph
a delicate apparatus, now so
scientific circles, is used not
es of the company itself, but
globe wherever extreme ac-
curacy are required. The
hone Company (Bradford)
dern improvements in their
e Electro-Dynamic Company
Philadelphia), electro-motors
rposes; the Telegraph Con-
intenance Company, speci-
es of which they have laid
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Postal and Telegraphic De-
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the Paris Exhibition of 1881.
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entrance. Under the floor
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ayed. Here may be seen
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t only is the language of man
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s very handwriting, and the
on paper, are transmitted
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r. The French War Office
rated instruments for meas-
of projectiles, for the exact
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mmerce and Public Instruc-
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this is an electric scale, in-
ecquerel, dispensing with the
The amount of electro-mag-
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ally demonstrating their
eas of belt and tight
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by electric clocks connected
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Dr. Boudet, of Paris, con-
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dicine sound is of infinitely
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is, Dr. Boudet has applied
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organs of the human body in
and which in their slightest
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ENATOR SHARON.

, Cal., Sept. 11.—The case of
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g, and, at the request of his
e for five weeks.

WASHINGTON.

A New Interpretation Placed upon One Clause of the Reform Act.

Merit, as Well as Competitive Examination, to Determine Civil-Service Promotions.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury an Official Not Recognized by Law.

Some Important Suggestions on the Subject by the Hill Investigating Committee.

Cost of Collecting the Revenue at Various Cities—Judge Kelley Regaining Health.

CIVIL SERVICE.

PROMOTIONS TO BE MADE "ON COMPETITION AND MERIT," AND NOT SOLELY THROUGH COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Civil-Service Commission will meet here next week. The most important pending question relates to the application of the principle of competitive examination to promotions in the executive departments in Washington. There has been no extended interchange of views upon this subject as yet among the Commissioners. They have for the most part been engaged in different portions of the country in organizing for admissions to the department. It has been maintained by persons not connected with the commission that the Civil-Service law is mandatory that promotions in the departments shall only be based upon competitive examination. A more careful examination of the text of the law, however, shows that the phrase "competitive examination" is not used; that, on the contrary, the language is "on competition and merit." The distinction, to those familiar with civil-service literature, is a very marked one, and there can be no doubt that this phrase did not find its way into the civil-service law without intention. There is good authority for stating that the design of it was not to apply the iron-bound rule of competitive examinations to promotions, but to broaden the principles upon which promotions shall be made. The phrase unquestionably was intended to enable the Commissioners to introduce into the departments the system which exists in some branches of the English service, in which competitive examination is but one element. It is very well known that the same rules which may apply to admissions to the public service, where all applicants are presumed to be on an equality as to experience, may be different from those which should govern for promotion in the service. The experience of practical administrators shows that it is not always the officer who can pass the best competitive examination in a bureau who is the best qualified to be placed at the head of it. The under-official who might pass the best examination as to the general duties of the office might lack the quality of an administrator and might be utterly unable to control men. For this reason, it is believed, the term "competition and merit" was placed in the Civil-Service law. By virtue of this phrase the Commissioners can prescribe rules for promotions which will take into consideration not only the question of knowledge, but of adaptability and of various other elements which are proper to be considered in the selection of men for the higher grades. It is believed that the Commissioners will do this.

The phrase "competition and merit" seems to have been intended to cover the system which is in use in the Internal-Revenue Department of the British Home Office. Those who have given the subject much attention believe that the principle of competitive examination for promotion without other requirements, applied as it might be, would enable heads of departments to practice the favoritism, which unquestionably will be one of the most difficult problems with which the Civil-Service Commissioners will have to contend.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

THE OFFICE EXISTS WITH NO ACTUAL FOUNDATION IN LAW—REFORMS SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Secretary Folger has not yet taken up the report of the Hill Investigating Committee. When he does he will find in it, in addition to the points already given in these dispatches, suggestions as to the necessity of reorganizing the bureau, which must necessarily command his immediate attention, and he can hardly fail to embody in his recommendations to Congress upon this subject substantially the suggestions which the committee has made. The report shows that the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury exists without any other foundation in law than the few lines in the annual appropriation bills which provide for the payment of clerks. There is nowhere a provision in the Federal statutes creating the office of Supervising Architect, specifying his duties, or defining his responsibilities. The office grew up when Mr. McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury. So much of the work performed by the Supervising Architect's office as there was then to be performed was done by a clerk connected with the office of the Secretary. Mr. McCulloch, as the work increased, decided to enlarge the duties of that clerk, and designated Mr. A. B. Mullett to organize a bureau. Mr. Mullett did this on the liberal scale for which his administration of the office of Supervising Architect was noted, and the office has since been recognized by Congress only by the making of appropriations and by some minor directions to the Supervising Architect as to the expenditure. Legally the Secretary of the Treasury is himself personally responsible for every detail of administration in the Architect's office, and he is required to sign all vouchers and orders relating to it. There can be no change of plan and there can be no contract without his formal approval. As a matter of fact, however, no Secretary of the Treasury since McCulloch directed Mullett to organize the Supervising-Architect's Bureau has even had any considerable practical knowledge of the technical nature of the work required to be done, and his approval of the plans, contracts, and vouchers has been of the most formal character. He has, in the nature of things, been compelled to rely upon the clerk who was designated by the clumsy and formidable title of Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

The committee, after reciting these facts, and showing the vast nature of the responsibilities and the extent of the onerous duties which by custom have been imposed upon the office of Supervising Architect, suggest that the office should be reorganized either by legislation or regulation, so that abuses which have been shown to exist will no longer be possible.

ARMY TALK.

MAJ. NICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—[Cleveland Leader.]—Maj. Nickerson, the much-married army officer, has lost a trick. Heretofore he has retained his name on the army rolls through the offices of a friend, who has reported the address of the Major each month to the War Department. When the authorities looked for him he was not there, but no proof could be secured that he was not at the place indicated when the report was made, hence he could not be dropped as a deserter. This month, however, the report of the Major's whereabouts has not been received, so that he can be declared a deserter and dropped. When Secretary Lincoln returns it is expected that the question of dropping him will be decided.

DESERTIONS.

The number of desertions constantly occurring in the ranks of the army, which has been extensively commented upon by the press of the country has stirred up the authorities more than usual this year. Adjutant-General Drum is at present making extensive inquiries into the cause of desertion and the methods adopted by other nations to cure the evil, and will, in his annual report, recommend to Congress some plan for the prevention of the habit.

CAPITAL NOTES.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

At present the attorneys of the vinegar manufacturers in Washington aver that it will be their purpose next winter to attempt to so amend the laws as to permit the manufacturers of vinegar to distill whisky or anything they please, a doorkeeper being placed at their manufactories, the same as is now the case at distilleries.

State Department officials claim to have no information as to the proposition that the United States shall be a party to an arbitration between France and China in the Tonquin quarrel. Some think it is especially improbable that China should have asked the good offices of the United States in view of the recent anti-Chinese legislation.

The roster of the Internal Revenue Bureau is in course of preparation. It will show that there are now on the pay-roll about 3,100 persons. In the distribution by States 331 are credited to New York, 293 to Pennsylvania; Ohio, 188; Illinois, 145; Indiana, 140; and Virginia, 122. The District of Columbia gets 405, many of whom are messengers.

A letter has been received from Judge Kelley, in England, in the course of which he says that his "cheek is almost well," and announces that he hopes to get home "in time to give that frightful source of political corruption, the internal-tax system, a fresh blast before the campaign closes." Judge Kelley will find very efficient allies among Democrats in any warfare he may wage against the internal-revenue system.

MARY CHURCHILL.

The Story of Her Presence at Chihuahua Invented to Get Money from St. Louis Papers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The El Paso and Chihuahua parties who have stoutly maintained the statement that the missing Mary Churchill was in Chihuahua were neatly exposed tonight by the mistake of the local Western Union clerk. Two dispatches from El Paso directed, one to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and the other to the *Republican*, were received in the office here at the same time, and the clerk by mistake sent the *Globe* dispatch to the *Republican* office, and vice versa. The telegrams were at once returned and exchanged. To the surprise of both newspapers, the dispatches were found to read exactly alike, but were signed, one by the El Paso *Times* and the other by S. Shaw Eddy. They were worded as follows: "How much will you authorize me to pay for procuring the first interview with Mary Churchill. They offer $500."

The word "they" referred in one case to the *Globe-Democrat*, and in the other to the *Republican*. Hardly had the scheme been exposed, when similar dispatches were again received at both offices, reading: "It will take $500 to reveal the hiding-place of Mary Churchill and get an interview. She has been scared by news of this search. Please advise." Signed in the one case, "El Paso *Times*" and in the other "S. Shaw Eddy." This virtually settles the Chihuahua clew, and no further effort will be made to follow it up, although steps may be taken to punish the inventors of the scheme. Two other El Paso parties, Dougher and Newman, it seems, have been carefully working up the case in the interest of St. Louis newspapers, and Newman tonight telegraphs that the supposed Mary Churchill is none other than a Mary Burns on her way to Chihuahua to visit her mother.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

Louisiana Laymen Not on Good Terms with Their Spiritual Advisers—Two Priests Asked to Abandon Their Churches.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Catholic church at Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, is one of the oldest and wealthiest in Louisiana. It was founded by the settlers who came hither from Acadia bringing their ideas of local self-government in church affairs with them. The church was duly incorporated by the Legislature some sixty years ago, and its material and financial affairs have always remained in the hands of its vestrymen and wardens. The Rev. Father Ceuphons, an old and experienced priest, entertained different views of church government from his wardens, and the result was a collision followed by a resort to the courts by the church officers seeking to restrain the priest. The matter finally reached the Rev. F. F. Leray, the Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese, who visited Donaldsonville, examined into the case, and submitted his ruling adversely to the priest upon a statement made up by a committee appointed at a mass-meeting of the Catholics of the parish. Last Sunday a meeting of the Catholics was held, at which the report of the committee containing the Bishop's decision was read. The report was unanimously approved and adopted and a committee appointed to wait on Father Ceuphons and notify him that it was the sense of the meeting that he should leave the parish within twenty-four hours. This committee visited Father Ceuphons at the residence of Emile Baquol on the Evan Hall plantation and delivered their message, which was received very quietly and without comment. Anticipating the coming of a party from Donaldsonville to do violence to Father Ceuphons, a number of his partisans from Smoke Bend and up the river prepared to resist the invaders by force of arms, but, owing to the presence of the Sheriff, a collision was avoided. Father Ceuphons called upon the Sheriff for protection, and contemplated making an affidavit against the members of the committee, but subsequently decided to leave, and did so Monday, going to Paincourtville and from thence to Plattesville, where he is said to be sojourning with Father Bouchel, the local priest.

The Catholics of Ascension are not alone in their church troubles. At Labaderville, in the neighboring Parish of Assumption, there exists a condition of affairs much worse. Father Venssat, the priest in charge of the Labaderville church, is charged with misconduct of a graver nature, and feeling has run so high that a gallows has been erected in front of the rectory bearing an inscription which warns Father Venssat to "Leave the parish in six days or hang here." As the priest has shown no intention of obeying the mandate of the gallows-builders it will shortly be known whether an attempt will be made to carry out the threat made against his life. A pamphlet which purports to give an account of the origin and progress of the differences between Father Venssat and his congregation has been issued by three prominent members of the church, and contains charges against the priest's character. He is 70 years old, and his friends say it is a wicked attempt to blackmail the old gentleman.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A queer case of suspended animation is reported from Summerset. Mrs. L. B. Conant died Sunday at noon and was placed in a coffin the same day. The hearse appeared at the house the next morning, but before closing the casket signs of life were observed by the undertaker, who refused to proceed with the funeral. Doctors were summoned, and a consultation resulted in severing a small artery, from which blood ran freely. There was warmth in the body and the lips wore their natural color. These symptoms disappeared and the hearse was ordered again, when it was thought the former signs of life reappeared. The funeral was postponed a second time, and now numberless physicians are sitting on the peculiar case, and the little village is all agog with excitement over the event.

THE APACHES.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the El Paso *Times* from Janos, Mexico, says the Apachés are moving their squaws and children to the Sierra Madre, being suspicious of the Mexicans. Large supplies of mescal, a spirit, are going into the Casas Grandes, and a correspondent says a serious affray occurred between Apachés three days ago in a drunken riot, four of them being killed. The approach of the Mexican troops is expected every day.

A great variety of novelties in upholstered furniture at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

CROP TELEGRAMS.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington Reports a Reduced Average Crop Condition.

Additional Particulars of Frost Damage to the Corn Crop in the Northwest.

Statement of the Number of Acres in Wisconsin Under Cultivation This Year.

Estimated Yield of the Leading Cereals in the States of Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

A REDUCED ESTIMATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—September returns to the Department of Agriculture indicates a lower condition of corn than in August in every section of the country and in nearly every State. The only gains in the West are in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, where slight improvement is indicated. Minnesota stands as in August. Arkansas makes a gain of one point, and Georgia and Alabama remain as in August, but all the other cotton States show a heavy decline. The figures also are much reduced for each of the Middle States. Corn surplus returns show changes as follows:

Ohio—Reduction from 89 to 82.
Michigan—Reduction from 68 to 60.
Indiana—Reduction from 95 to 85.
Illinois—Reduction from 86 to 82.
Iowa—Reduction from 85 to 80.
Increase in Missouri, 83 to 84.
Increase in Kansas, 99 to 101.
Increase in Nebraska, 94 to 97.
Decline in New York, 90 to 77.
Decline in Pennsylvania, 99 to 89.

The general average condition the 1st of September is 84, a decrease of 5 points during the last month. The cause of this reduction, so nearly universal, is drouth, which is reported from every State of the Atlantic coast, Gulf coast, and the Ohio Valley, and beyond the Mississippi to the crest of the divide between that river and the Missouri. Between the Ohio River and the lakes the distribution of rain has been unequal, in a few places in excess, while deficiency is generally reported. The crop is nearly everywhere late, requiring one to two weeks longer season than usual to mature. Where Kansas and Missouri seed was planted in more northern territory the crop is still later, causing much apprehension as to ripening. While planting was late and the early season too wet, with drouth following, the average temperature during the summer has been low, making a full yield an impossibility.

Telegraphic communication with State agents up to 3 o'clock this afternoon shows that recent frosts damaged the corn north of the 40th parallel. The Ohio agent places the injury in that State at about 20 per cent. The Indiana agent estimates the loss at 10 to 20 per cent in the northern section and 5 in the middle belt. The loss is heavy in Wisconsin and Minnesota. There is also some injury in New York and Pennsylvania. While the damage cannot yet be clearly determined, it is certain that frosts have already reduced the general average below 80, though much of the heaviest corn of the West is beyond serious injury.

The "condition of wheat where harvested," as reported in these returns, averages 88, which indicates a product 17 per cent less than last year, or a loss of 85,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats will be large, the average being 99. The promise for potatoes is good, represented by 95, three points higher than the reported average in September, 1882.

The percentage shows a decrease as compared with last month, when the total yield was estimated at 1,700,000,000 bushels.

WISCONSIN.

THE CROP ACREAGE.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Returns to the Secretary of State from the local assessors, giving statistics of crops growing in each county this year, were tabulated this afternoon at the State-House. From these it is ascertained that the aggregate acreage for the State for 1883 is as follows: Wheat, 1,093,434; corn, 1,029,783; oats, 1,141,697; barley, 340,736; rye, 257,023; potatoes, 114,383; root crops, 8,712; cranberries, 10,266; apple orchards, 59,001; flax, 6,975; hops, 3,093; tobacco, 12,308; grasses, 1,362,350; growing timber, 5,191,419. The number of milch-cows is 419,188, valued at $8,201,918. The heaviest corn acreage is in Dane County, which has 88,171 acres, Grant coming next with 79,570 acres, and Rock with 70,672 acres. Of the 12,308 acres of tobacco in Wisconsin, Dane County has 6,220 acres and Rock 5,300 acres, both today having 23-24ths of the entire planting. In Rock tobacco culture is generally diffused throughout the county in small plantings; in Dane the weed is cultivated in large tracts in the southern and southeastern portions. The principal tobacco markets are Edgerton and Stoughton, although Madison is working what promises to be a strong rivalry.

Advices received this evening from all sections of the tobacco region indicate that about one-third of the crop had been cut before frosts, and the rest is so seriously hurt that the entire crop will be about one-half. The upper and tender and choicer leaves were chiefly destroyed, while the bottoms were not materially hurt. The frosts were stronger in Rock than in Dane, the proximity of the lakes in the latter county proving beneficial.

Corn may also be summarized as injured 50 per cent in the two counties.

ROCK COUNTY.

EDGERTON, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—This is the main shipping point for Wisconsin tobacco, being the centre of the growing section. Careful estimates gathered by the *Tobacco Reporter* place the damage done the late crops by frost as a loss of at least one-half the crop. At least one-third of the acreage has gone into the sheds uninjured. A portion of the remaining crop on high lands will yet be harvested in a damaged condition. Corn is badly seared and cannot yield half the ordinary crop.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Careful estimates of the damage done the corn crop in this vicinity by the frost shows that at least one-half the crop is lost. That planted late and that on the low lands is almost entirely ruined, and in many instances farmers with lots of stock will not have any ripe corn for feed. Owing to uncertain seed large quantities of Kansas and Southern corn was planted and this is mostly lost. Excepting the grain which is harvested there is not much raised about here aside from corn, so other losses are hardly worth mentioning. It is not the early frost but the lateness of the season that has caused all the losses.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

MENASHA, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Sunday morning the thermometer marked 37 degrees, being 1 degree lower than the day previous. A liberal coating of frost was the result, and vines were the sufferers. Corn is somewhat blackened, but not seriously. Soft maples are radiant with the autumnal tinge, and autumn seems to have come to stay.

MINNESOTA.

FROST INJURY TO CORN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Reports of damage to corn by recent frosts throughout the State continue coming in. Nearly all advices represent that the injury has been very extensive. The effect of the frost on corn and other crops on the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway was overestimated. The damage, it is now stated, will not be as great by 10 per cent as it was feared, notwithstanding the rise in corn at Chicago. The following were received last night by the *Pioneer-Press:*

Albert Lea—A heavy frost visited this section, and it is possible that some damage was done to corn on low ground, but it is believed that the ground in most cases was so dry that no damage has been done. The Nebraska corn is admitted on all sides to be a complete failure, and much of it has been cut and fed to hogs green. Threshing is going on, and the reported yield varies from twelve to thirty bushels per acre.

Lake City—There was another heavy frost in this section Saturday night. That and the frost of the previous night did very serious damage to many fields of corn and to various immature garden products. Considerable new wheat is now coming into market here, and most of it is No. 1. The present price is 95 cents.

Villard—The frost of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights has been of great damage to the corn crop of this section, but if frost holds off from now till the 1st of October there will be a good deal of corn saved. There was marketed at A. J. Sawyer's elevator in his town last week 1,500 bushels of Nos. 1 and 2 hard wheat, and a large amount is being thrashed and will be marketed this week.

Austin—Quite a number are commencing to thrash. Wheat is going from eleven to twenty bushels, barley goes twenty-five to forty bushels, machine measure. The last week has been clear and cool.

Faribault—The heavy frosts of Friday and Saturday nights it is feared have completely ruined the corn crop, and many farmers will not be able to secure enough for seed.

Northfield—The frost of Friday night was more severe than was expected. The corn, which was in the milk, is good for nothing more than fodder, and a good deal of small fruit is killed. The cranberry crop, which would have been a big one this year, is spoiled, the berry being frozen and good for nothing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The reports received at the Manitoba Railway office yesterday from the grain-growing regions along the line of the road indicate that the harvesting is about completed, and that the results have been in many instances more than satisfactory. At Evansville where thrashing has just commenced, wheat yields twenty bushels to the acre and oats fifty bushels. At St. Joseph the small grain is all secured with good results. Corn, however, was killed by the frost in that vicinity. From the points along the road no new information was received. A large grain grower in Kittson County reports thirty bushels to the acre and sixty-two and a half pounds to the bushel, and it is believed throughout the whole county, and, in fact, in all the northern sections of Minnesota, results nearly if not equally as good have obtained. Generally speaking the yield has gone above the estimates. The grain is beginning to be pushed ahead over all the railroads, and is already an important factor in the freight tonnage.

Land-Commissioner Drake, of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road, in order to ascertain exactly what had been the effects of the recent frosts upon the crop at certain important points along the line of the road, sent out inquiries to which yesterday he received replies. At Sioux City the injury is reported to have been very slight, scarcely worthy of note. At Luverne the corn was not badly hurt on high ground, but pieces in the low lands were damaged some. At Worthington in the low lands the crop was killed, but on the highlands was not much injured, at least 50 per cent of the entire crop in that vicinity remaining good. The crop at Lake Crystal was badly damaged, some fields more than others. The corn in that vicinity will be soft, as a rule. Mr. Drake says that the crop raised in Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota is badly damaged, but in those sections there is little corn raised beyond what is required for local use, and as the progress of thrashers there shows better yields than were anticipated, he does not think that the frost blight will seriously affect the general agricultural interests after all.

Prof. Daniels, of St. Paul, who has just returned from Chamberlain, Dak., over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Lines, states that while stopping over for a day at Kalma, Ia., he rode out into the country and saw the corn fields. None of the corn in that section had been injured by the frost, and the fields seemed to be in a very flourishing condition. The corn-growing section that he traveled through in Southern Dakota was also in good shape. In Southern Minnesota, however, the effect of the frost upon the cornfields was very apparent. At Fargo the harvest is being rapidly got where it will be in no danger from the effects of the elements, thrashing being carried on steadily to completion in a thousand fields. Grain does not come in as freely as was at first expected the holders of the cereal having apparently settled down to the determination not to part with the cereal until there is a betterment in the reigning price in the valley, 88 cents for No. 1 hard. Nine-tenhts of the grain marketed goes that grade, however, which proves more conclusively than words can do the fineness of the wheat, as well as the excellent condition in which it is being thrashed. No rain of any account has yet fallen in the valley, and thrashing has gone steadily forward.

Many of the farmers are already busily engaged with their fall plowing, the land that is fall-plowed being good for from one to three bushels per acre more than that turned over in the spring. Four-fifths of the farms lying in the valley will be turned over this fall if the season is propitious, and it is expected the improved result next fall will warrant a continuance of the practice. Steam-plowing is being tried on the large bonanza farms this fall, and if they can be successfully worked, many of them will be in use in the valley next season.

The Auditor's official estimate of the corn acreage in Mower County is 27,000 acres. Of this three-fourths is so badly frost-bitten that it can be of little value. Considerable of it was from Nebraska seed. About one-fourth will be up to last year's average. The frost damaged Mower County $250,000.

IOWA.

EMMET COUNTY.

ESTHERVILLE, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—No frosts have occurred here since Saturday night, and the weather has changed for the better, being warm and pleasant. While there are some fields of corn that are scarcely injured at all, the greater portion is badly injured, and there will not be more than one-third of a crop on an average through the county. The fields that escaped damage were located on the banks of lakes where the wind from the lake blew over them, but in all except extremely open places the leaves are all killed, and in many cases the stalk. Considerable seed-corn was shipped from Nebraska last spring, and although the corn from that planting is a great deal larger than the native corn, it is far behind the native corn in maturing, most of it being in the milk. Probably nearly half of the corn in the county is of this seed, and it will be almost worthless. The native corn is all the way from the dough to almost ripe corn, and will not yield more than half a crop.

IDA COUNTY.

IDA GROVE, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—By a little investigation I find there is about 45,000 acres of corn planted in Ida County this season. The stand is good, and the yield will be, from present appearances, forty-five bushels per acre. The majority of this corn is now out of the milk, and is commencing to get hard, though not out of the way of the frost. A slight frost here last Friday night, but did no damage. There are not over 20,000 bushels of old corn on hand in Ida County. This is being well housed, and is not for sale until the new corn crop looks more favorable. Our farmers are sanguine of their corn, but the weather is quite unfavorable at present.

CARROLL COUNTY.

CARROLL, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—There were heavy white frosts here the nights of the 7th and 8th. The first did no damage worth mentioning, but the second has injured corn upon low ground quite badly. Much of it is ruined. On the higher ground corn does not appear to be hurt. The corn from Nebraska seed will generally prove a failure in this locality. There is wonderful growth of stalk and leaves, but the ears fail to materialize to any considerable extent. If there are no more frosts for ten days or two weeks the estimate of three-fourths of a corn crop in this part of Iowa will be justified, but if there should be a hard killing frost sooner than that there will be comparatively little sound corn here. The weather at present is warm and promising. The damage so far accomplished is not great, and farmers still are hopeful of a fair corn crop. It must be said, however, that all the talk about an immense yield, or even an average crop, is simply nonsense.

BOONE COUNTY.

BOONE, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—We have had frost for three nights in succession, but it has done no damage. On the contrary it is claimed by those in position to know that it was an advantage to corn, stopping its rank growth and giving it a chance to ripen. Garden truck has been slightly nipped, but the whole damage is not worth taking into account.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

HERNDON, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A heavy frost fell on this section of the country Sunday morning, killing all the garden vines and all corn not already ripe. Full one-half of the corn in Greene and Guthrie Counties was just in the milk, as hundreds of bushels of Kansas seed were planted here which needed three weeks more good weather to make an ordinary crop.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The frosts for the last two nights in this part of Iowa have utterly ruined all corn from Nebraska seed and injured prospects for all other fully 50 per cent.

LOUISA COUNTY.

MORNING SUN, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The frosts of Sunday and Monday mornings were vastly more injurious to the corn than was first supposed. Late corn is nearly all entirely ruined. Early corn is stopped from growing and considerably injured. Careful estimates show that the frosts will cut the crop short nearly one-half. There will not be more than one-fourth of a crop in this county.

MICHIGAN.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

HUDSON, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Three heavy frosts have nearly destroyed all of the corn hereabouts. On account of the backward spring the corn crop would not have been more than a third of the general yield, but now the farmers do not look for any yield whatever. The damage to sugar-cane is also very great.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Two very heavy frosts the night of the 8th and 9th have cut down all small vines. In many places ice formed one-fourth of an inch thick. Late corn is injured. The dry weather has saved the corn crop from ruin.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—This region suffered a severe frost Saturday night, and a still harder one Sunday night. Corn, which is in a very backward state, will be greatly damaged. The frost and dry weather together will reduce that crop full one-third of the usual yield, and the whole will be greatly injured in quality. There has been no rain here to speak of for six weeks.

EATON COUNTY.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The late crops throughout the greater portion of Eaton County have been badly damaged by the recent heavy frosts. Corn is of not much account, and the stalks, which are used for fodder quite extensively, are utterly worthless. But little buckwheat has been sown this season, and all of it is killed. Large fields of seed-clover are of no account, and the crop of seed will be very light. In some parts corn has been cut. The crop of fall apples is fair, but in many parts of the county winter fruit will be scarce. Market gardeners are quite gloomy. In some gardens where they expected to realize $300 one-fourth of that amount will not be obtained. In traveling twenty miles through different parts of the country only one piece of corn was seen that had escaped the frost. The potato crop promises good, though one or two farmers complain that the early rose potatoes have rotted quite badly.

ILLINOIS.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

LACON, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Saturday was a nice, warm day until about 4 o'clock p. m., when a cold wind blew up from the north, which caused a heavy frost to fall that night and Sunday. The ground was well covered with a gray frost. Sunday night there was another frost about as heavy as the one the night before. It was not cold enough to freeze water, so that no damage was done to the corn. Farmers say that the ground is too dry for frosts to have any effect on the corn crop at present.

DE WITT COUNTY.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The heavy white frost which has visited Central Illinois the last few days did not hurt the corn crop, so reports say today, but has had the effect of stopping the growth, so that it will get ripe sooner.

WILL COUNTY.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The frost has done but very little damage to the corn crops in this locality. No frost is expected tonight. The weather is much warmer.

CARROLL COUNTY.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Our farmers are coming in feeling much better. Corn is not damaged nearly as much as at first supposed. The very low ground shows the only marked damage. Weather hot today.

OHIO.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Our people stand aghast at the prospect of the destruction of the corn crop in Muskingum Valley, second only to the famous Sciota Valley for its corn production. A drouth has prevailed here for some weeks and the weather cool, while there has not been one good corn night since the corn was planted. Rain began to fall on the 7th inst., but was very cold, ending at noon the 8th, and every morning since a white frost was found. Last night almost a black freeze occurred, and great fears are entertained that but little good may be expected from this crop in this valley. Should the fears be well founded the loss to the community could not be computed. To prevent its entire loss some are now cutting up the most matured part of their crop.

KANSAS.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The cold weather has passed without frost, although all crops save sorghum were too far matured to be harmed. Corn is ripe and ready to pick. A very large acreage of fall wheat is already sown.

THE EAST.

NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The crop returns from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont show fair condition.

Probable yield in Maine: Wheat, 712,598 bushels; oats, 761,713; barley, 298,377; buckwheat, 300,000; rye, 30,000.

In Vermont grain of all kinds looks fine. The estimated yield of the principal crops: Potatoes, 3,500,000 bushels; oats, 3,093,000; wheat, 312,000; corn, 2,056,000; barley, 273,500; buckwheat, 370,000. The season has been favorable for the production of butter and cheese. Wool will probably fall below the average.

In New Hampshire the returns indicate a large yield of cereals and potatoes. Following is the estimate: Corn, 1,325,121 bushels; oats, 1,072,141 bushels; barley, 77,287 bushels; wheat, 174,806 bushels; rye, 33,093 bushels; potatoes, 3,480,000 bushels.

NEW YORK.

WEST BATAVIA, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—One of the heaviest frosts we have had in this vicinity for years occurred Sunday night. All kinds of vegetation, which was very backward, is entirely ruined, and farmers are very despondent. The mercury fell to 31 degrees, where it stood at sunrise. Ice formed the thickness of a knife-blade on water standing in pails in exposed places.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The *Herald* does not believe that the Western frosts will have an appreciable effect upon the growing corn crops. "Were every ear of corn in Michigan and Wisconsin," it says, "ruined by frost, the loss would be but about 3 per cent of the entire crop of the country."

THE OARSMEN.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—A regatta for a purse of $1,000, divided into four prizes, for single shells, over a course of three miles on the Ohio River, took place this afternoon. There were eleven entries, divided into two classes. The first class to row over the course and then the second class; then the best three of these two classes were to row a third heat. The sickness of Briceland delayed the start more than an hour. The water was in good condition and the banks crowded with spectators. Judge N. Longworth and E. H. Murphy were the judges and E. B. Eliard the referee. Hosmer came in first in the first heat, Priddy second, and Briceland third. Webber, Plaisted, and Weisgarber were out. Hosmer's time, 22:10; Priddy, 22:18; Briceland, 22:42. In the next class Riley came in first in 22:27; Lee second, 22:27¼; Layberger third, 22:27¾. Knocke and Riley were declared out. The third class came in thus: Hosmer first in 22; Lee second, 22:10; Layberger third, time not taken; Priddy fourth. The prizes were awarded to these four in the order named.

Hanlan rowed an exhibition heat over the same course. His time was 20:47¾.

NEW ORLEANS' CITY TREASURER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—City-Treasurer Walsh, under cover of Judge Lazarus' injunction, resumed possession this morning of his office, from which he had been forcibly ejected yesterday by the police, acting under orders of Mayor Behan. Tonight the City Council met and voted to impeach the City Treasurer, which will probably be done before the adjournment of tonight's session.

THE TURF.

George V. Wins the Opening Race of the Meeting at Providence.

The 2:24 Class Postponed After Five Heats with Louise in the Lead.

Racing

The Tribune.

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Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper..	2 cents.	
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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. John T. Raymond in "The Rocket." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather. Afternoon, "Romeo and Juliet." Evening, "Leah the Forsaken."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Modjeska in "As You Like It." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. The Lacy Combination in "The Planter's Wife." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Adah Richmond in "Carrots." Afternoon and evening.

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Attention, Sir Knights: You are hereby notified to assemble at the armory today at 12 m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Prelate, Sir Peter Winter.
By order of the Eminent Commander.
D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

LORD ROSEBERY is expected at New York City today.

HENRI CONSCIENCE, an eminent novelist of Antwerp, is dead.

LARGE shipments of French gold are daily reaching New York.

WARNER and fair weather may be expected today in this region.

THE list of patents granted to Western inventors during the last week appears in another column.

THE foreign news rapidly grows war-like. The pleasantest thing in the world this morning is to be an American.

O'DONNELL, the slayer of Carey the informer, is on the ocean. He may be expected in England about the 18th of September.

AT Vienna the great Sobieski celebration began yesterday with observances preliminary to the principal ceremonies, which are set for today.

AN important council of Catholic prelates assembles at Baltimore today. Nearly all the great dignitaries of the church in America will be in attendance.

AN officer arrested Jacob Ebersole in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on the charge of burglary and attempted murder while the accused man was in attendance at the funeral of his mother.

AT a meeting of the Cook County Board yesterday afternoon the salaries of the employés were very generally raised, clerks who had been getting $25 a week in nearly every case being allowed $30.

THAT disquieting period in Europe, the season of autumn maneuvres, has begun. Important military movements are easily masked under this title, and the Cabinets are put to their wits' ends with watching each other.

A RIOT lasting several hours broke out at Canton, and the rioters were dispersed by Chinese troops. The disorders were begun for the purpose of plunder, and had for excuse the murder of a Chinaman by Portuguese sailors.

REMINISCENCES from the life of Mrs. Bigelow, now notorious as the companion-fugitive of Dr. H. Webster Jones, of Chicago, gathered by a special correspondent at Bloomington, Ind., are presented with this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

A DISPATCH comes from Berlin that the Great Powers are debating whether or not they shall enter a protest against the entrance into Bulgaria of Russian officers in disguise. It is rather late in the day to weep over the collapse of the Treaty of Berlin.

CLIFFORD LLOYD desires to be followed to Egypt by some of his recent protectors as well as by the maledictions of all Irishmen. The British Government has decided, adopting his suggestion, to form the nucleus of the Egyptian police from the Irish constabulary.

AT McLain Ranch, in Elbert County, Colo., Sunday night, two cowboys began a rough-and-tumble fight by agreement within a ring formed of tables and chairs. The fight was very fierce, and six onlookers are represented as having indulged in a sort of medicine dance on the outside. An oil lamp which lit the room was knocked down and extinguished. The excited and drunken men then commenced shooting in the darkness. One was killed and five wounded, some of them fatally. The two who escaped gunshot wounds fled and have not yet been apprehended.

CHOLERA hangs on well in Egypt, but its ravages are hardly noticeable after the record so recently made. Europeans complain of the rapidity with which everything in the way of sanitary service has been abandoned by the Egyptians now that their fears have subsided.

ON Long Island, near Hunter's Point Depot, last night two passenger trains came in collision, and two persons were killed and eight wounded. The accident, like the many others which have happened on the outskirts of New York City during the last two years, was caused by carelessness.

OWING to the rapid spread of the cattle-disease in nearly every portion of England, the people are forced to rely entirely upon American beef—a singular commentary upon the fact that only a few months ago the disposition was general to bar our cattle entirely from the English markets.

JAMES McDERMOTT is kept in close confinement and allowed no privilege beyond calling a fellow-patriot named James Malley "a mendacious liar and a dangerous impostor." The case of the Britishers against McDermott, however, seems to be weak, judging from the delays attending his preliminary examination.

NEWSPAPER wolves in Mexico have invented all the recent tales of the presence of Mary Churchill among our beloved neighbors ycleept Greasers. The pack were pooling and selling their free-for-all imaginations to the St. Louis editors, and the discovery of their scheme was effected only through the blunder of a delivery-clerk in a telegraph office. Mary Churchill is not in Mexico.

THE Croatian rebellion grows to such importance that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has been forced to send a dispatch to all representatives abroad informing them of the precise character of the insurrection. He promises an immediate suppression of the uprising, which is general throughout the province. There is undoubtedly a Russian ferment to the trouble.

WARMER weather yesterday did much to restore the confidence of operators in corn on the Board of Trade. Speculators who desired a further panic in order to water the value of the ethereal corn which they had purchased were disappointed. Early in the day the pressure to sell was quite strong. Later, however, the certainty that the frosts had damaged the crop operated to hold the market firm.

ARCHITECT HILL'S office, found by the Treasury Commission to have so seriously and disreputably compromised Architect Hill, who is considered a man personally innocent of corruption, has no authority in the Revised Statutes for its existence. It was invented by the famous Mullett under ex-Secretary McCulloch, and prospered through the "good nature" of the members of subsequent appropriation committees.

A COLORED woman named Cotton, at Cairo, Ill., driven desperate by the marriage of Alf Miller to another woman than herself, made a pot of poisoned coffee for the family of his wife's father, with whom he lived. Jerry Thompson died, and his wife, Alf Miller, and Louis McMurray are very seriously ill. Kate Cotton was arrested and taken to jail. Shortly afterward she took poison, and was reported as likely to die.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The deficiency of the Democratic party in Presidential timber is attested by the number of logs which are floated down the current of public opinion; they are numerous enough to choke up the stream, but no man has been able to pick out one sufficiently imposing to set up for public admiration. The names are discarded almost as rapidly as they are suggested.

Not long since Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, came out with a bid for the nomination in a letter intended to conciliate the Southern Bourbons. He declared in favor of a system of levees along the Mississippi River and "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection." He was also emphatic in advocating a return of the seventy millions collected from the cotton tax—the only contribution the South ever made toward defraying the expenses of the War it forced upon the country. Some of the Southern newspapers caught greedily at the bait he threw out. Among others was the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, of Augusta, which, after epitomizing Judge Field's propositions, said that "he would make a model Democratic candidate in 1884," and spoke of him as "the coming man." But the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, on the other hand, dismisses him summarily by characterizing his letter as "fatally weak and defective," and as containing "a series of propositions which, making his nomination impossible, carry along with their absurdity their antidote." This is probably the last that will be heard of Mr. Justice Field as a Presidential candidate, and hence it is not worth while to discuss the preposterous character of his Presidential postulants.

A few days later accounts were spread throughout the country of a mysterious interview between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks, and about the same time the latter began making Democratic speeches in Iowa, in which he reverted significantly to the "great fraud of 1876." But at that point Mr. Tilden's physician appeared on the scene with a statement intended to reassure an anxious public as to the condition of the old gentleman's health, but really, making his candidacy impossible. The physician went on to say that Mr. Tilden was recovering his voice and was merely suffering from *paralysis agitans*. We presume that this is a trifling matter in the eyes of a doctor in attendance upon a millionaire, but it is more than the public can stand. The contemplation of a President with *paralysis* would be startling enough, but when *agitans* is added thereto the case is positively appalling. "The old ticket" has received a blow from this professional revelation from which it will never recover.

But New York comes up smilingly with two other candidates—Hewitt and Cleveland—and starts out with the assumption that, since Indiana has abandoned its October election and the Democrats in Ohio are quarreling among themselves, the West has no claims whatever upon the nomination, because it has no pivotal State. That is all very well, but how is it going to help New York with a couple of rival candidates, neither one of whom can command a united delegation from his own State nor the enthusiasm of the party at large? Mr. Hewitt is the natural heir to all the antagonism entertained for Tilden among that class of Democrats, particularly at the South, who think Tilden should have resorted to Mexican methods in the spring of 1877 and should have attempted to seize the Presidency in spite of the decision reached by Congress. In addition to this antagonism within his own party, Mr. Hewitt has been too outspoken on the tariff question to hope for united support from the ruling politicians who think it to be necessary for the Democrats to straddle that issue in the approaching Democratic campaign. Gov. Cleveland is not as strong today as he was when he was running for his present place. The Democratic politicians of his State are disgruntled over his disposition of the State patronage, and the country has heard very little of him since he was elected.

Meanwhile McDonald and Hendricks, of Indiana, are engaged in a war of extermination. They are proceeding in their own behalf upon different lines—McDonald making free-trade speeches and Hendricks making protection speeches—but each determined that the other shall not carry off the prize. Actuated by the common purpose of mutual rivalry, it is probable that each will be successful to the extent of killing off the other. Ohio Democrats have destroyed their chances by their family quarrels at home. Bayard is set aside because he represents a "rotten-borough" State. Hancock is scarcely mentioned, because the recollection of his imbecility as a candidate in 1880 is too fresh in the minds of the people.

Who is there, then? Perhaps Blaine answered the question, if it be true, as reported, that he predicted recently that Ben Butler will certainly be nominated if he shall be re-elected Governor of Massachusetts. We may be permitted to doubt, however, that Blaine predicted Butler's election in that case, though it is easy to understand why he, as a Republican, should say and do everything possible to encourage Butler's advancement in the Democratic party. If Butler could secure the Democratic nomination for President, there would be a sort of retributive justice in the event which would be peculiarly gratifying to Republicans. It would be a bitter dose to the Democrats, but they may as well prepare, perhaps, to take their medicine.

THE DAKOTA CONVENTION.

The 117 delegates to the so-called Constitutional Convention of Dakota are making a superfluous and unnecessary pother, and the only immediate result it can have will be to divide the energies of the Territory, which ought to be concentrated upon the great work of developing its resources and grounding its prosperity upon a strong foundation. Never was there a better or more encouraging time for this than the present. The Northern Pacific is completed and in running order throughout the vast domain of Dakota from east to west, and Bismarck, the new Capital of the Territory, is on the main line, while the Northwestern and other roads are stretching up to the new Capital, and will soon bring all sections within easy distance of it, huge as the Territory is in area. The corner-stone of the Capitol building has been laid, and preparations are commenced for the erection of several other public buildings. Railroads annihilate distance, and Bismarck, though not exactly the geographical centre of the State, is sufficiently near it to be easily accessible, and will inevitably be the political and commercial centre.

If all the people of Dakota were to bend their energies to the work of cultivating its soil and developing its resources, they would, aided by the railroads, soon open up the Territory to settlement and bring about a condition of prosperity that would give Dakota the dominant place in the New Northwest. The impracticable and absurd proposition to divide it on the forty-sixth parallel, which is engendered of foolish prejudices on the one hand and lust of power on the other, can only have the tendency to delay this prosperity, and will fall in its purpose in the end. The convention, which is purely an informal one, may perfect a Constitution for Southern Dakota, but it will have no binding force. It may put itself in the attitude of a State, but it will not be recognized as a State by Congress. Southern Dakota would be a Republican State, and no Republican State need expect to find the Democratic House so far off its guard as to let two new Republican Senators slip into Congress. Except, therefore, as the convention expresses the sentiments of individual members its action will be of no account, and the delegates are throwing their time away. The one great necessity of Dakota at present is the development of its agricultural resources, and that can be best done by a union of hands. A division of the Territory would only be a hindrance, as nearly one-half of the State is not arable to any great extent. The other half can be developed much faster and more profitably by a combination of labor and energy, and by a united effort to induce immigration and settlement than by a division. In any event, there is no hope that Southern Dakota can be recognized for two years to come, and perhaps longer. Meanwhile, the growth of the new Capital, the erection of the new public buildings, and the increase of railroad facilities will rapidly bind the two sections more closely together and weld them into one powerful whole. When that is done, when the Territory gets rich and is thickly populated, it will be time to talk of a division. At present neither Northern or Southern Dakota is thickly enough settled or sufficiently developed to be erected into a State. The wisest course for the delegates would be to adjourn, go home, get to work, drop their jealousies, and unite in a general effort to develop their resources and place their Territory in the wealthy and powerful position she is capable of occupying. Then the time for division may have come.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND THE CURRENCY.

A reader of THE TRIBUNE who describes himself as a farmer writes to say that, "After passing through a severe commercial ordeal we got down to the specie basis, but this, like all the claims of the so-called scientific financiers, has proved a delusion, and we are now experiencing the usual depression and inequalities in business." His idea seems to be that specie resumption is a partial failure because it does not protect the country from commercial depression. This power was never claimed for specie resumption, and such a claim would have been absurd, if it had been set up, in the face of the fact that business stagnation and even serious panics are felt in England, France, and Germany, where the specie basis remains, as a rule, undisturbed. But there is abundant ground for the belief that the same extent of overproduction, the same inflation of enterprise and speculation, and the same expansion of prices which took place during 1880 and 1881 would have been followed by another panic when the reaction set in if the currency of the country had been upon the same unsound and uncertain basis as in 1873. During all the agitation consequent upon the contraction of prices within the last eighteen months the currency has at no time been a disturbing element. Its purchasing value has not changed inherently, nor is a dollar of one kind worth more or less than a dollar of another kind. The gold, the silver, the greenback, the National-bank note, and the gold and the silver certificates have been of precisely the same value in the same denominations, and are affected only by the express charges or rates of exchange between different sections of the country. There has been no hoarding of one kind of money, leading to contraction, nor depreciation in another kind of money, leading to a disturbance in values. Money has been abundant, and it has all been good. This universal and invariable standard of value has not been able to avert the evils of rash competition, unbridled speculation, or artificial stimulation, and the inevitable reaction therefrom; but it has played an important part in protecting legitimate business and the financial institutions of the country from panic.

Nor has silver of itself played any part in the period of depression except as its recognition and presence have strengthened confidence in the stability of a specie basis. In answer to the same correspondent it may be stated that (1) the Government has been obliged to provide additional facilities for the safekeeping of the standard silver dollars; (2) that the cost of such additional facilities is trifling as compared with the advantage of having this same silver in actual circulation in the shape of certificates; and (3) that the reason why the trade-dollar has been at a discount is because it lacks the quality of legal-tender, and does not represent legal-tender as do silver and gold certificates and National-bank notes. But there is no indication that the standard silver dollars, to the extent they have been coined, have exerted any disturbing influence upon the currency or the business of the country; on the other hand, the circulation of the great bulk thereof in the shape of certificates makes their physical presence unnecessary, and the release of those now on deposit in the Treasury, which would result in the retirement of the certificates, would not add to the volume of currency, which, indeed, is more than sufficient for the present demands of the country.

THE SIMILE OF THE YELLOW DOG.

On every issue of the last twenty-five years the Democratic party has been double-tongued. On each of them it has been convinced against its will, and has lost no opportunity of reaction to prove itself of the old opinion still. Every principle that has been carried forward to incontestible and lasting victory has been accepted by the Democratic party only with the Judas kiss of bad faith. Blown about by every wind of party doctrine its real sentiments have remained essentially unchanged.

It is difficult to describe such a party. When the human mind labors in vain to describe some object of grotesque inconsistency, aid is sought by attempting to tell what it is like. So the language of simile has been used in the effort to describe the true character of the Democratic party. It has been compared to an army camping by turns on the ground its rival had occupied and dedicated to victory long before. It has been pictured as arraying itself each year in the worn-out and cast-off uniforms of its Republican enemy and marching steadily one campaign behind the sentiment of the time. Its history has been likened unto a row of graves representing nothing but dead and buried doctrines. All the pictures, however, have fallen short of the reality.

It has remained for a Democrat to give one of the most impressive illustrations of the spirit and character of the Democratic party. Intimate association with the organization has enabled Gen. J. R. Chalmers, of melodorous Democratic memory, to speak of his party in truthful parable: "When the North Carolina mover started West he tied his yellow dog behind the wagon and almost pulled the cur's head off trying to get him along." After the most desperate attempts to restrain the progress of the wagon the dog learned to submit to the inevitable and trot along contentedly behind. But every morning when the wagon started anew on the journey there would be fresh resistance on the part of the yellow dog. Refreshed by the rest of the night, he would forget the previous day's experience and renew his protest against any further advance. Not until the sun was several hours high would his neck be wrenched and strained to such an extent that he would trot along behind the wagon in peace. But despite all his resistance the yellow dog went along.

So in every political advance of the last twenty years the Democratic party has done nothing but make obstinate resistance at first, and then accept the inevitable. At every new stage in the journey it has repeated its doctrines and traditions and made fresh resistance. It has not delayed the advance movement, but has many times been in danger of having its own head torn off in its frantic resistance. The experience of one day did not help it the next.

"John," said the old farmer to his hired man, "you had better go down and thrash those mules, as I will want them hitched up in about an hour." The farmer had learned that it was best to have the inevitable contest out before he started on a journey. It was better to have the process of subjugation gone through in the stable rather than on the highway. So as a preliminary proceeding the mules were thoroughly disciplined before the harness was thrown on them. No progress could be made until the castigation was administered, and it had to be repeated previous to each journey.

The fool Democrats in Iowa are making fresh resistance in the old spirit and style. They imported a lot of the worst class of Indiana Bourbons to protest against any continuance of Republican rule. Indiana Bourbonism is a poor thing in Iowa. The Iowa Democrats have thrown away every advantage they had at the opening of the campaign, and by making fresh resistance with Bourbons imported from Indiana have made it certain that they will have to follow the wagon in the old fashion.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The Iowa *State Register* has printed a history of the liquor laws of that State which shows up in a strong light the inconsistency of the Democrats in the present campaign and fastens upon them the responsibility for prohibition. The State was Democratic until after the birth of the Republican party, in 1854. Every office in the State was held by Democrats and the Supreme Court was Democratic. The code of 1851, passed by a Democratic Legislature, contains two sections, as follows:

SEC. 933. The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass" or "by the dram" is hereby prohibited, and the sale of liquors in any quantity with a view to their being drank in or about the premises is a selling by the dram, etc.

SEC. 939. The places commonly known as "dram-shops" [saloons now] are hereby prohibited and declared PUBLIC NUISANCES, etc.

Subsequent sections provide for the punishment of violators and contain the substance of all the liquor legislation of the State. This is absolute prohibition, and establishes beyond all controversy that prohibition in Iowa is of Democratic origin. In due time the opponents of the measure fought it up to the Supreme Court, which was then unanimously Democratic, and upon these clauses Judge Green, who has the reputation of being the ablest Democrat Iowa has ever produced, delivered an opinion, from which the following is an extract:

> In this we see no conflict with the rights of persons and property, as sanctioned by the Constitution. The statute is intended as a great public benefit. It seeks to abolish a general and growing evil, which is having a most degrading effect upon the moral and physical condition of our race. It seeks to keep men from the common use of those intoxicating and poisonous beverages which so frequently lead to the ruin of property, character, and health, and are proved to be the leading incentives to crime. It seeks to promote the general welfare *by prohibiting an excessive vice which is doing more to disqualify men for self-government than* ALL OTHER INFLUENCES COMBINED. It seeks to keep men in a better condition to enjoy and protect their natural and legal rights, by drying up those corrupt sources of violence and wrong from which *can be traced most of the outrages upon those inalienable rights of life, liberty, prosperity, safety, and happiness which our Constitution claims to protect.* Viewed in this light, the objects in view, striking as it does at the fountain head of evil, *and still doing no violence to the political rights of the offender*, cannot be regarded as unconstitutional.

This decision, if it means anything, means that the State not only had the power to prohibit, but that it was its duty to do so. Then we have the Democratic law of prohibition, and the opinion of the ablest Democratic Judges of the State and the highest legal authority proclaiming its validity and constitutionality. The remainder of the liquor legislation may be briefly stated. In January, 1855, the Legislature passed an "Act for the suppression of intemperance." It was passed by Democrats, and is what they now call a sumptuary law. One section of the act provided:

> That nothing in this section or act shall be construed to forbid the making of cider from apples, or wine from grapes, currants, or other fruits grown or gathered by the manufacturer, or the selling of such cider or wine (if made in this State) by the maker thereof, provided only that the quantity sold at any one time be not less than five gallons, and be sold and be all taken away at one time.

In 1858 the Republicans still further modified the act by adding beer to the free list and striking out anything about quantity. Under these modifications, allowing the sale of beer and wine, the saloons were practically opened, and whisky and other strong liquors were easily sold on the sly, and to these modifications the Democrats made no objections.

This history of the liquor legislation places the Democratic party of that State squarely upon the record, and shows that it is responsible for the prohibitory legislation of the last thirty years, and this party now turns completely around and demands that legal sanction shall be given to the open saloon. It assails the Republican party for seeking to maintain a Democratic law. It cries out that to shut up the saloon or interfere with its business is to enact a sumptuary law and declare what a man shall eat and drink, and yet there has been no other liquor legislation in Iowa except Democratic. For thirty-five years Democratic laws have been in force—laws which were opposed to saloons, which declared them to be a public nuisance, and which were pronounced valid and constitutional by the highest court in the State, which was unanimously Democratic; and now the Democrats turn about and assail the Republicans for taking the Democratic position that the State has the right to prohibit the dram-shop, which Democratic laws and a Democratic Supreme Court have pronounced a public nuisance. Would it not be simply fair for some of the Democratic stumpers to explain why they are so opposed to Democratic legislation, and how this sudden change of opinion was caused?

THE DANGER OF MARRYING MONEY.

For thrift and greed commend us to Prof. Willard Fiske, late of Cornell University. For some years and until 1880 Prof. Fiske had made a good living, as Professors' livings go, as one of the faculty of this university. During his residence at Ithaca he met Miss Jennie McGraw, an elderly lady with plenty of money and far gone in consumption. He paid court to the maiden, or, as the sequel will show, to the maden's money, for he knew full well she could not live long to enjoy it, and therein showed his thrift. The Professor was accepted and led his venerable bride to the altar at the residence of Andrew D. White, of Cornell, at that time Minister to the Court at Berlin. Miss McGraw, however, did not consent to the hymeneal bond until the Professor had agreed to sign a bond of another sort, by which her property was exempted from his interference. That bond was as follows:

> LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BERLIN, July 13, 1880.—In consideration of the agreement of Jennie McGraw, of Ithaca, N. Y., to marry me and other considerations, I do contract and agree that she shall have, possess, control, and dispose of her property after said marriage in the same manner and to as perfect and complete an extent as if she had remained single and unmarried. Witness my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.
> WILLARD FISKE. [Seal.]
> In the presence of { A. D. WHITE, J. BOARDMAN.

The happy pair after a short bridal tour in Europe made preparations to come home, the bride to enjoy the connubial bliss she had purchased, and the groom to seek such pleasures as the money he had married would afford. The duration of their wedded life, however, was very brief, for on the voyage home she died. Unquestionably the Professor mourned her sincerely, but not as one without hope, for she had left a large fortune behind to reward him for his thrift, and to console him in his declining years. The contents of her will, however, did not satisfy the measure of his thrift. It gave him, to be sure, $300,000, a sum that would look like a mountain of money to the average college Professor, and which certainly removed the bereaved widower from the anxieties entailed by a Professor's paltry stipend. The remainder of her property, amounting to $2,300,000, she distributed among her friends and some charities, Cornell University, of which she had always been a liberal patron, getting about $2,000,000.

Thus far we have seen the Professor as a thrifty man who has comfortably feathered his nest. We must now regard him as a greedy man. Not content with his handsome plum of $300,000, he has commenced an action to annul his wife's will and get the $2,000,000 which was left to the university, upon the ground that the charter of the university does not allow it to hold property amounting to over $3,000,000, and that before his wife's death it already had assets amounting to $4,000,000; consequently it is legally incapable of taking anything under his wife's will, and he, as the husband, is entitled to what was willed to the university. He also alleges that after his wife's death the university got its charter amended surreptitiously so as to remove all restrictions upon the amount of property it might hold. As against his claim the executor of the will has submitted in evidence the ante-nuptial bond made by the Professor to the effect that his wife should have control of her property and do what she pleased with it, without which agreement Miss McGraw would never have married him. This leaves the Professor in a bad plight. It not only publishes him to the world as marrying for money, but it also places him in the attitude of complaining because he has not got enough of his wife's property. Clearly enough, he also bound himself not to make any claim upon her money beyond what she might see fit to give him, and most people will acknowledge that the old lady was very generous in her remembrance of her six-months' husband. She might have cut him off with a shilling.

If the university has not the legal right to take the money, can the Professor get it? Upon this point the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

> The common law makes no provision by which Prof. Fiske can inherit the millions he failed to get. If the university cannot have the legacy under the law it goes to the residuary heir. The residuary heir is the university itself.

As a matter of sentiment, there would be little sympathy with the university if it should lose its bequest, for it doesn't need the money. A university equipped with four millions of assets is well enough provided for all practical purposes, nor would there be any great amount of sympathy squandered upon the Professor if he should fail to get it, for a college Professor equipped with $300,000 of assets is well enough provided for all practical purposes also, and is undoubtedly looked upon by his fellows as a Crœsus, if not a Vanderbilt. Considering the university's wealth and the Professor's greedy notions of thrift and unhandsome conduct towards the institution which has supported him so long, most people will decide that neither of them ought to have it. This will, without question, be the outcome of the case, for if anything is left of the two millions after the lawyers get through with the litigation it will be because the New York fraternity have not the capacity for absorbing estates possessed by their brethren in other parts of the country. Two millions will inspire them in such an enthusiastic manner, however, that we have no doubt the bulk of it will get into their pockets, and what is left will not materially enrich either party to the suit.

"The Tribune's" Great Corn Report.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* saw fit to print the following in its issue of Saturday last:

> Corn was the card on "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S frost boom," as it was called, which put it up two cents for October, and May two and three-quarter cents, with which wheat sympathized. While provisions moved up 10@15 cents, as if by concert with corn and THE TRIBUNE, and our market followed Chicago. This was all there was of it; simply this and nothing more—except that it had the desired effect of scaring in the remaining shorts on the whole list. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of this morning takes a hand at the crop missionary business with a vengeance, and publishes a three-quarter average estimate of the corn crop [This is a deliberate falsification.—Ed. TRIBUNE.] which is so at variance with all reports, public and private, State and National, that it caused much comment in the trade as to the motive which could have inspired such a concealed and erroneous report, just at a time when the bulls in provisions and corn have got to get some help from frosts or something else to help them out of their little deals without heavy loss.

And more to the same effect. A sufficient answer to this inebriated article may be found in the course of the markets and the general tenor of the crop reports since THE TRIBUNE'S article was printed. Still more conclusive will be a comparison of what THE TRIBUNE said Saturday with what the Agricultural Department says now—three days later:

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 8.	*Agricultural Department, Sept. 11.*
Still, speaking roughly, we may say that there is now a crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels of corn assured, and that for each week from now that a destructive frost is withheld 150,000,000 bushels more will be added to that aggregate. That would be equal to 1,700,000,000 bushels by the date of the autumnal equinox, and 2,000,000,000 bushels if the frost holds off till the end of the first week in October. Judging from present indications the last-named quantity is too much to be expected.	WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The Agricultural Department reports that the bulletin relating to the condition of corn and wheat will not be completed until late this afternoon. Today's dispatches to the bureau from the West do not confirm the reports that the corn crop has suffered from frost to an alarming extent, though it is thought the percentage will show a decrease as compared with last month, when the total yield was estimated at 1,500,000,000 bushels.

The truth of the matter is, THE TRIBUNE was twenty-four hours ahead of any newspaper in the country with its big corn report of Saturday morning last, and three days ahead of the Government Agricultural Department itself. It is the difference of twenty-four hours in such matters as this that makes a newspaper enterprising or the reverse. It is "a cold day" and a frosty morning this season when THE TRIBUNE doesn't have two or three important pieces of news that do not appear in its esteemed contemporaries.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* furnishes the following as the opening chapter of Col. Mike's book on the Presidential trip to the Yellowstone:

> While on the mountain top President Arthur was sitting at his camp-table one night, his brow corrugated with thought, the fire burned low. "Poke her up a little," he said to a satrap. "All right," said the satrap, and he went and got some chips. After a while the President re-joined by several others at the table, who drew together after the manner of a Cabinet meeting, quite like a White House meeting, the age was discussed somewhat, and somebody's aunty a good deal. At one time the President remarked, doubtless of the nominations, "What a pile!" At another, to some remark, he observed, "I see," and raked in enough chips to make the pot boil, if it had been that kind of a pot. Another time, as if discussing fruit, the President, in bad grammar, spoke of calling with two pair. He seemed uneasy when a little Orderly Sergeant introduced a superior variety, which he called "three kings." A gentleman at the right noticed it all with a flush, and another party, who had as yet said little, suddenly claimed to be "full," or something like that; then the President took the piece of tallow candle out of the bayonet-socket and went to bed without his clothes. A little later the rest turned their faces out of their coat-sleeves and went to bed. The wires being badly down at this time the correspondent failed to transmit the serious occurrence to the great press. The question is, What sort of a "snuffle" did the great Presidential mind have in "hand"?

SAM RANDALL as a petit juror must strike terror into the hearts of Carlisle, Cox, and the other candidates for the Speakership, who are doing little or nothing these cold days to advertise themselves and keep their various booms green. The situation is becoming desperate. Mr. Carlisle should wake out of sleep and work up another installment of Mississippi improvement sentiment. The country waits for a fresh funny story from Sunset Cox.

THE Gospel according to Obenshain in Illinois and Evans in Massachusetts doesn't seem to violently "catch on." The rude yeomanry in Mr. Obenshain's neighborhood fired his temple and rendered him temporarily roofless, while his Massachusetts partner is undergoing a legal inquisition whose result is apt to curtail his teachings.

THE country owes a debt of gratitude to Senator Blair for calling Jay Gould before the Senate Labor Committee to tell what he didn't know about farming, and to enlighten it upon what he did know about prairies and railroading. But the country will hardly forgive him for failing to call upon Mr. C. P. Huntington, of Central-Union and Texas Pacific fame, for a section of his autobiography. Mr. Huntington, if a current paragraph is to be believed, was "once a poor boy and a hard-working man" himself, like Mr. Gould, though the latter, "he did not begin to accumulate immense fortune until he was past 40," and staked all his saviours on the scheme of the Pacific Railroad." While the Senatorial inquisitors might have found Mr. Huntington's experience in the praying line somewhat defective, his testimony on the subject of Pacific land-grant grabs would no doubt have been an interesting contribution to current literature in that exceedingly rich field.

MR. TILDEN should make haste to remit his check for $5,000 to South Carolina, or never more hope for a delegation from the Palmetto State in the next Democratic National Convention. The Charleston *News and Courier* revives a painful and yet interesting story of Sly Sammy's shortcomings, in two chapters. The first recites that Mr. Tilden, early in the campaign of 1876, agreed to contribute $5,000 towards the legitimate expenses of the canvass. "This," it says, "is admitted to be the fact." The second chapter, which certainly shows a degree of remissness in the owner of the "78 + bar'l," which is scarcely credible, is briefly as follows: "Another fact is that $5,000 were spent on the faith of Mr. Tilden's promise, and to this day Mr. Tilden has not repaid a solitary cent of the sum which was expended in his name. So the story goes, and we have every reason to believe that it is an 'ower-true tale.'" Mr. Tilden should "once more unto the breach"—the "bar'l," we mean—and wipe out the score. Reform, economy, is necessary.

THE search for the coming American poet may safely be abandoned. He has been found. His lair is in and about the office of the Fargo (Dak.) *Argus*, and his talents were given full swing last week in the erection of the following headlines, commemorating the completion of the Northern Pacific:

> COOKE'S Dream—Where Nature her choicest of labor has wrought, and man her most perfect creation has sought, where the harvest fields smile with their burdens of gold, and grand treasures of wealth lie atop of the mold—In the midst of rich gardens, on wide fertile plains, over river and streamlet, past oceans of grain, passing cities and towns that like magic have grown, is the enterprise greatest of all man has known. The highway of steel that a continent spans, last link in the chain that the Orient clasps, conception of man, most stupendous, sublime, the wonder of nations, the event of the times, is finished at last. In continuous line, from ocean to ocean, the systems combine, and the Northern Pacific, completed, unites the Nation that all to its plenty invites—And Fargo today bids the *Argus* proclaim a welcome to Oakes and to Haupt in her name, while Odell guides the guests, whom the genii of steam bear to witness Villard in fulfilling.

[DAVENPORT (Ia.) *Gazette.*]—The best Mayor Chicago ever had, whose name, by the way, is easily remarked, is Carter H. Harrison, was in Bismarck, Dak., the other day, and became with its magnificent mouth to lay the corner-stone of the new Capitol. His speech, which was a rambling dissertation on himself, bore internal evidences of undue inspiration from the favorite beverage of the speaker's native State, is printed in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and makes fifty lines of solid nonpareil. In these fifty lines the best Mayor uses the first personal pronoun eighteen times, or an average of two and seven-eighths lines to a pronoun. It is said that there are a considerable number of Democrats in Illinois outside of the insane asylums and penitentiaries who would like to have the pleasant egotist become Governor of the State. If that statement is correct they must live in Egypt indeed.

You're slightly out there, neighbor. The Egyptians have not bowed the knee to Baal. His chief temples are erected on "The Tribune."

[DENVER *Tribune.*]—The Democratic party is the great politician Wiggins. It is always predicting a great storm, which, somehow or other, always fails to come to time. "The 14th of August," said a distinguished prophet, "somebody will die." The 14th of August a disgusted disciple who had staked his money on the prediction hit the prophet on the head with a club and won his bet. This will be the difficulty once next year.

MR. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, who achieved a reputation a few years ago for the tightness of his grip on his money-bags, but concerning whose weight there are no authentic data, has just returned from a delightful visit to Gen. Hancock. "A good man who weighs 22 pounds." Unlike in some of their characteristics, they enjoyed one peculiarity in common. They didn't "get there."

COGENT reasons to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* (Dem.) why Carlisle "must go":

> Mr. Carlisle may not, as he says, be opposed to the Mississippi River improvement per se, but he is committed against the President's policy, and is a free-trader in theory. His election to the Speakership would lose the Democracy Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, New York, and Indiana in a Presidential canvass.

ARCHITECT HILL would no doubt have vastly preferred a Chicago jury to the Treasury Commission. His previous acquaintance with twelve good men and true during the progress of the now half-forgotten Custom-House case impressed him with a degree of respect for the right of trial by jury only second to that entertained by one Col. James, of Missouri.

AM

member of the Constitutional Committee who framed the Constitutions of Illinois, Iowa, and Oregon. He was County Auditor of Lane County under the Territorial Government, and he held the position of County Agent for many years.

Alexander III. is the despair of opera managers in St. Petersburg. Once the Czar was a boon to them, for the announcement that he would "honor the performance" was sure to crowd the house. But now the mere suspicion that he may attend scares the public away, for they see visions of bombs, dynamite, and sudden death. Yet the Emperor cannot be asked to stay away. The managers are wishing that he would adopt the plan of Leopold of Bavaria.

The young Crown Prince of Servia was mustered into the military service as a private in the Seventh Regiment of infantry, which will hereafter be known as the "Crown Prince Alexander Regiment." He had just attained his seventh birthday. The young Prince was on excited in anticipating the ceremony that he became ill, and the muster-in was deferred twenty-four hours in consequence. The child causes great anxiety to his parents and friends in consequence of his marvelous mathematical precociousness.

Arthur Orton, the notorious Tichborne claimant, drags out a rather monotonous existence in Portsea convict prison. He is perfectly well, and in good flesh and spirits. Recently in conversation with prisoners, he declared he would rather remain the balance of his days in prison than be liberated as Arthur Orton. He has earned a first-class certificate by exemplary conduct, and after November he will be entitled to have friends visit him every two months. At present he is employed in the carpenter's shop of the prison.

AMUSEMENTS.

About Opera Companies.

Delibe's opera, "Lakme" will receive its first representation in America during the Chicago season of Duff's Standard opera company, which will begin at the Grand Opera-House Sept. 24. The opening performance will be Gounod's "Faust" in Italian.

McCaull's comic opera company No. 1 opens Sept. 17 at the Boston Globe with "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." After a six weeks' tour through Eastern cities this company will open at the New York Casino with Millocker's "Beggar Students." The McCall company now at the Casino will take the road in November with the following repertoire: "Prince Methusalem," "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "The Mercy War," and the "Princess of Trebisonde."

Mr. Charles Mapleson, the son of Col. Mapleson, has arrived in New York, and states that his father has engaged an excellent company for his American season, which will positively begin Oct. 22 at the Academy of Music in New York. He has secured Patti, Gerster, and Pappenheim as leading sopranis, a phenomenal contralto whose name is yet kept back, Vasciti, the new baritone, and Uberubini, claimed to be the greatest living basso. He also expects to bring the great Italian tenor Tamagnio. Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," the success of the last London season, is to be one of the principal attractions of Mr. Mapleson's repertoire. Mr. Mapleson also claims to have discovered a new phenomenal tenor who is now preparing for a début on the operatic stage a year hence.

The Boston Ideals will open their regular season in Boston Oct. 15, after a short tour through the New England circuit. No changes in the membership or organization have occurred, but the repertoire has been increased by three novelties, of which only one has been announced thus far, "The Weathercock" (La Girandte), by Emery and Bocage, music by M. Coedès. The text has been anglicised by Mr. Oscar Weil, the translator of the libretto of "The Musketeers." The operetta had a successful run at the Fantaisie Parisiennes four years ago, and a dramatic adaptation was given two years ago at Daly's, in New York. The action is laid in Hungary, which affords a chance for brilliant costuming, and all the more so as a pompous Spanish grandee and his suite are also introduced. What the other two novelties will be the management has not yet thought proper to divulge.

Mr. Abbey has at last published the prospectus for his opera season, which is to begin in New York Oct. 22. He submits the following list of artists already engaged:

Soprani—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Mme. Alwina Valleria, Mme. Emmy Fursch-Madi, Signorina Ida Corani, Signorina Imogene Forti, and Mme. Marcella Sembrich.

Contralti—Mme. Sofia Scalchi, Mme. Emily Lablache, Mlle. Louise Lablache, and Mme. Zelia Trebelli.

Tenori—Sig. Italo Campanini, M. Victor Capoul, Sig. Nicenzo Forzari, Sig. Anadeo Grazzi, and Sig. Roberto Stagno.

Baritoni—Sig. Giuseppe dei Puente, Sig. Luigi Guadagnini, and Sig. Giuseppe Kaschmann.

Bassi—Sig. Franko Novara, Sig. Ludovico Contini, Sig. Baldasare Coralni, and Sig. Mirabella.

Conductors—Sig. Augusto Vianesi and Sig. Cleofonte Campanini.

The chorus will number eighty voices, under the direction of Sig. Rinip, the orchestra fifty musicians selected mainly from German and Italian opera orchestras. The ballet will be led by Mme. Cavalazzi and consist of thirty-two young Italian beauties.

The répertoire will comprise the following time-worn operas: "Faust," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Lucretia Borgia," "Linde di Chamounis," "Robert le Diable," "The Huguenots," "Fra Diavalo," "Mignon," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "I Puritani," "La Sonnambula," "La Traviata," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Martha," "Le Nozzi di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "Lobengrin." Besides these will be brilliant revivals amounting almost to novelties of "Hamlet," with a tenor in the title rôle, as originally written; Rossini's "Othello," Boito's "Mefistofele," Bizet's "Carmen," and Meyerbeer's "Prophet." The only absolute novelty promised is "La Gioconda," by Ponchielli. The opening night will bring Gounod's "Faust," with Nilsson, Scalchi, Campanini, Novara, and Del Puepta in the cast. Mme. Marcella Sembrich will make her début the second night in "Lucia." How much of the répertoire will be given here in Chicago, where the company will be for two weeks in January, is not yet settled.

The New York critics do not seem to think very much of Sims' and Clay's new comic opera, "The Merry Duchess," as a dramatic or musical work, but they are full of praise for the efficiency of the cast and the magnificent setting the piece has received at the Standard Theatre by Messrs. Brooks and Dickson. The "Merry Duchess" is a satire on English life, and full of points which may be taking in England, but which are hardly intelligible to American audiences. A Duchess fond of horse-flesh and in love with a famous horse-jockey forms the central figure, which is surrounded by a number of tame love affairs. There are also choruses of "tigers," peasants, jockeys, policemen, and betting-men. Some of the music is said to be pretty, but nearly all founded on familiar themes and without originality.

"The Lady of Lyons" at McVicker's.

Pleasing is the adjective which describes Miss Mather. Her portrayal of the part of Pauline Deschapelles at McVicker's last evening was neither a disappointment nor a revelation—it was an average performance which satisfied without charming a sympathetic audience. The character is one which requires no deep poetic insight to interpret—it lives in that artificial atmosphere which seems to surround all the creations of Bulwer Lytton's fancy. The flowers of that author's imagination are flowers of wax, highly colored but scentless. But "The Lady of Lyons" is an interesting love story, and it appeals to sentiments which are always young and always ardent. Hence an audience will ever be found to enjoy its presentation and to listen with pleasure to its clean-cut dialog, overlooking the old-fashioned soliloquies with which it is burdened. These soliloquies are disillusions. Miss Mather was evidently fatigued, and was in many scenes weak, assuming in the affecting situations a pathos which she did not feel. Her toilets were rich and in good taste.

Salvini made an ardent Claude Melnotte, and here and there in his uneven, jerky style of acting there were flashes of real power. Several considerations prejudice one in his favor—his handsome physique, his honest devotion to his art, and his manly struggle with the English language. His address to Pauline in the cottage could be vastly improved—he made that passionate outburst tiresome. He blurred by his violence the climax of the fourth act, although exhibiting strong and genuine feeling. His gestures are painfully awkward, and he has not the faintest idea of how to use his hands. His costumes were handsome and correct.

The Monsieur Deschapelles of Mr. Davidge should be mentioned, it was so unobtrusive, so studied in detail, and so true to nature.

The setting of the play was shabby. Miss Mather will appear as Juliet this afternoon, and again this evening.

FOREIGN.

Culmination of Chinese Hatred of Foreigners in Serious Riots at Canton.

The Outbreak Suppressed by Troops, After Having Raged for Several Hours.

Conflicting Accounts of the Affair—Its Origin Traced to the Tonquin Trouble.

Death of Admiral Pierre, the Leader in the French Attack on Tamatave.

The Cattle Disease in England—Subsidence of the Cholera—Demise of Henri Conscience.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN CANTON.

HONG KONG, Sept. 11—5:20 p. m.—The authorities of Canton were slow in repressing the disorder. Although order has been restored there, great excitement prevails among all classes. Much indignation is expressed at the absence of men-of-war to protect European residents.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Hong Kong states that a Chinese mob at Canton burned the houses of several European merchants and also their wharves, causing great consternation among foreign residents, most of whom sought refuge aboard vessels in the river. No violence was offered to persons, and a force of Chinese troops was called out which quickly dispersed the rioters. On receipt of the intelligence at Hong Kong several gunboats were immediately sent to Canton to afford protection to foreign merchants.

The riot was caused by a number of Portuguese sailors killing a Chinaman in an affray. The rioting caused a great sensation in all circles and will, it is feared, result in a collision between the French and Chinese. Two war steamers have started from Hong Kong to protect life and property at Canton.

During the riot the mob threw the contents of the building attacked upon the wharves and looted them. The riot lasted several hours. Order was not restored until the arrival of the Chinese troops. The natives are so exclted against foreigners that a renewal of the riot is momentarily expected.

The British Admiralty is informed by telegraph of the occurrence of the disorder at Canton, but no orders have been transmitted to the English fleet in Chinese waters in connection therewith, the Admiral in command being left to act as he thinks best under the circumstances of the case.

According to another version, the Canton riot originated in a dispute between natives and sailors in the lowest quarter of Canton. The latest advices say thirteen houses were burned. The British gunboats Espoir and Swift are affording protection to Europeans. The riot at Canton was simply the work of some roughs who thought they had a vested right to fees for carrying the luggage of new arrivals. Their fury at being forbidden to board a steamer was increased by the accidental drowning of a comrade.

The foreign Consuls at Canton hauled down their flags during the rioting. A hostile attitude was displayed by the Chinese against the Europeans, but the affair was unimportant politically.

AN OUTGROWTH OF THE TONQUIN TROUBLE.

The *Times* in a leading article says: It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the Canton riot is directly connected with the irritation caused by French operations in Tonquin. The time has arrived to more effectually secure British lives and property in China. The Chinese cannot be too forcibly impressed with the truth that all foreigners are not Frenchmen, and that the enormous interests of England will be vigilantly protected. We can no longer postpone a substantial reënforcement of our fleet in China. There exists no reason to believe that either France or China is in a mood to invoke England's mediation. The French have not reached the preliminary stage of realizing the perilous course they have entered upon.

MARQUIS TSENG.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Embassador, prior to leaving Paris for London, communicated with Challemel-Lacour, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the reënforcement of the French forces in Tonquin. In reply, Challemel-Lacour says that he cannot stop the dispatch of reënforcements while there is danger of war, and this can only be removed by a settlement of the basis upon which a treaty can be made.

It is stated that the Marquis Tseng, who has arrived in this city, will have an interview with Lord Granville, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, before returning to Paris.

AN EMPTY HONOR.

It is reported that the successor of King Tuduc, of Annam, will receive the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, and that the two Ministers who signed the treaty of Hué will be made Commanders of that order.

LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons, the British Embassador to France, will shortly return to Paris without finishing his furlough.

ENGLAND'S GOOD OFFICES.

A dispatch states that there is reason to believe that after the preliminary understanding relative to the Tonquin question shall been arrived at by France and China, England will tender her offices for the delimitation of the Tonquin frontier.

A PACIFIC SITUATION.

A Paris dispatch states that a telegram to the French Ministry of Marine says it is untrue the Chinese are fortifying the approaches to Canton. They are only building barracks for the troops ordered thither. The Chinese regulars have not made a single step further toward the Tonquin frontier. This information tends to confirm the view of those who consider the situation of a pacific character.

ADMIRAL PIERRE.

DEATH OF THE MAN WHO CAPTURED TAMATAVE.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Admiral Pierre, who returned to France a few days ago from command of the French fleet in Madagascar, died today from albuminuria.

RIOTING.

COMMITTED TO PRISON.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Ernest Stevens, the English Socialist whose arrest at Vienna and extradition to Germany caused the recent riots among the workmen at Vienna, has been committed to prison at Hanau.

JEW-BAITING DENOUNCED.

PESTH, Sept. 11.—The Bishop of Veszprim has issued a pastoral letter declaring Jew-baiting to be most unchristian, and exhorting the clergy to use all endeavors to divert their flocks from following such a dangerous path.

ZALA EGERSSEG, Aug. 28.—At 11 o'clock last night at Zalalkoeve large bands of peasants from the neighborhood, armed with guns and axes, came into the town and plundered thirteen shops. They afterwards withdrew, threatening to return this evening. The Mayor of the town has asked that assistance may be sent him with the greatest possible dispatch. Tranquility now prevails here. The annual fair, both here and at Loevoe, has been forbidden this year. It is stated that a Government Commission is to be sent to inquire into the recent disturbances.

ODESSA, Aug. 27.—According to intelligence received here the Jews in Rostoff, on the Don, are living in constant fear of further maltreatment at the hands of the Christians. Despite police precaution and vigilance the town is full of sinister rumors of a meditated outbreak; and the Jewish inhabitants are, a correspondent writes, "pursuing their business avocations with hurried steps and downcast looks, and a generally apprehensive, wary appearance." The streets of Rostoff still bear numerous traces of the murderous affray of May 22 last. So recently as the 11th of August, but for the determined action of the authorities, a renewal of these distracteful scenes would undoubtedly have been enacted. The afternoon of the 11th, in a street adjacent to the corn market, a shepherd was very cruelly beating his son, a child 10 years old. A merchant named Brallowski, exasperated by the man's conduct and the child's screams, struck the shepherd. This immediately attracted a crowd, and in a moment the usual cry was raised: "A Jew has killed a Russian!" A tumultuous crowd was instantly gathered to the spot by this cowardly cry. The merchant was dreadfully abused, but escaped into a neighboring kabak (drinking-house). In a few minutes this house was plundered and demolished, and the landlord beaten nearly to death amidst the wreck. Brallowski appeared to have escaped, or to have been rescued by the police, who at this critical juncture arrived, and were immediately followed by the military with loaded carbines and heavy whips. The latter, wielded with the usual muscular vigor of Cossack arms, and the determined onslaught of the police with the flats of their sabres, quickly sufficed to draw the whole murderous crew out of the streets and across the bridge, where they were arrested. As usual during these tumults, at the first toesin the Jewish houses were instantly closed, and so far as possible barricaded for the protection of the terrified women and children. The ringleaders in this affray appear to have been an Armenian, named Malajeff, and a certain Aristarch, from his name presumably also an Armenian. Now the nationality of the ringleaders in this instance should not escape the special notice of the authorities. The keen business aptitudes of Jew and Armenian are so finely matched that a bitter rivalry and jealousy always exist where the two meet on the same mart; and if, as it would appear in this case, the Armenians have revenged themselves by playing into the hands of the cowardly mob, the law should make a deterrent example of them. The rapid and successful suppression by the police of this tumult has of course embittered the popular feeling against the unfortunate Jews of Rostoff, who may be set upon at any moment. It is to be hoped that the authorities will energetically endeavor to maintain the strong hand they have already shown in the preservation of the peace.

HENRI CONSCIENCE.

HIS DEATH.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Henri Conscience, a well-known Belgian writer, is dead, aged 71.

[He was born at Antwerp Dec. 3, 1812. His father, who was of French origin, was long employed in the French marine, and became a buyer and seller of ships. The son, to gratify, as far as he could, his avidity for reading, became a private teacher, and, being thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out, he entered the army, serving six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1838, after having attained the rank of Sergeant-Major, but through some misunderstanding he quarreled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employé in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an Academy of Arts. After quitting the military service he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the eighteenth century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, "The Year of Miracles," published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favor. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, "Phantasia," a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; "Leeuw van Vlanderen," the Lion of Flanders, a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a historical romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant Professor in the University of Ghent, where he had to instruct the royal children in the Flemish language and literature. Henri Conscience has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners, such as "Evening Hours," "The Executioner's Child," "The New Niobe," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," "Quintin Metsys," "Pages from the Book of Nature," "Jacob van Arteveide," "Blind Rosa," and several other works which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and Italian. He published his memoirs in the *Revue Contemporaine* in 1868. In 1870 he once more gained the prize of literature, given every fifth year, by his romance, "Jan van Lieveken," which may be classed among his best works. In this work, as in all his writings, M. Conscience contrives to insinuate the gravest and best advice under the most pleasing forms, and, according to his wont, he pleads the cause of virtue by proving that after all it is the best policy. One of his latest work is "De Kercis van Vlanderen," an historical romance, 1874. The following is a list of his works which have been translated into English: "The Progress of a Painter," 1852; "The Good Mother," Dublin, 1853; "The Lion of Flanders; or, the Battle of the Golden Spurs," 1855; "The Curse of the Village," and "The Happiness of Being Rich," London, 1855; "The Miser," London, 1855; "Tales of Old Flanders, Count Hugo of Craenhove and Wooden Clara," 1855; "Veva, or the War of the Peasants," and "The Conspiracy," Baltimore, 1856; "The Demon of Gold," London, 1857; "The Poor Gentleman," Baltimore, 1867; "Ricketticktack and Wooden Clara," Baltimore, 1867; "The Conscript and Blind Rosa," 1867; "The Village Innkeeper," 1867.]

THE FALSE PROPHET.

THE ATTACK ON SINKAT BY THE BEDOUINS.

SUEZ, Aug. 20.—The Bedouins who recently attacked Sinkat appear to have been 2,000 strong. They were instigated by emissaries from Mahomet Achmet, the Mahdi. Sinkat is a place on the mountains about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and fifty miles from Suakin. The chiefs owe allegiance to the Egyptian Government, and will be held answerable. It was one of these that escorted Gen. Hicks' officers with a body-guard from Anab. Sinkat is used as a sanitarium during the summer by the Mussulman population of Suakin, who send their wives and children there, and at present great alarm is expressed as to their safety. It will be a most serious matter if the road to Khartoum is blocked by predatory marauding Arab tribes. This is the only practicable route to the south of the Soudan, and by it the Government stores and supplies are continually going, as well as reënforcements.

The Bashi-bazouks dispatched from Cairo to reënforce Gen. Hicks have to be sent through the Suakin Desert in detachments owing to the difficulty of obtaining water. When about as far as that part of the route which is in line with Sinkat the last batch found themselves deserted by their camel drivers, who, it is said, went off with their camels. This they could easily do. The camels are turned out to get a scanty meal on shrubs, dry stalks, or whatever they can find, at the end of a day's march, and they could easily without suspicion drive them off and not return again. These soldiers are returning to Suakin as best they can. They will there help to assist in its defense if the town is attacked, which I think improbable. A gentleman, however, who arrived here by mail steamer Saturday says the European population are in great trepidation, the Greeks going to the Governor and requesting arms.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26.—The Minister of War received a telegram yesterday from Suakin stating that the rebel sheikhs had offered to make submission. The message added that tranquility had been restored, and that telegraphic communication with Massowah had been reëstablished.

THE CHOLERA

GRADUALLY DYING OUT.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.—There are numerous attacks of cholera still, but the average of daily deaths is reduced to four. The mortality in the provinces is also rapidly diminishing.

DISREGARD OF SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Now that the cholera is decreasing, the sanitary precautions slide back to their normal disorganized state, though the disease is still present. An excellent system recently adopted of emptying the soil carts into lighters, which discharged their contents into the sea, has been stopped because of the expense. From the 22nd of June to the 27th of August the official bulletins give 25,454 deaths from cholera. Allowing for errors, probably nearly 30,000 persons have died. The army doctors who have arrived from Bombay, though too late for service, will assist in the projected sanitary reforms.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM M'DERMOTT.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—James McDermott, in custody on the charge of being connected with the dynamite conspiracy, was brought before court today, but was again remanded, owing to the fact that the case for the prosecution was not complete. McDermott, at his previous hearing, furnished the following document, with the request that the press print it:

I am not permitted to see any newspapers, and am consequently ignorant of what is going on in the world outside of my cell door. I have just been informed, however, that some person named James Malley, and styling himself a refugee from Cork, has been ventilating his opinions in America through the press concerning me. Now I don't know and never heard before of James Malley. That he is a fugitive from justice is not only possible but probable, but in claiming to be a political refugee from Cork or elsewhere in Ireland, there is no doubt that James Malley is a mendacious liar and a dangerous impostor. JAMES MCDERMOTT,
H. M. Prison, Walton.

POLICE FOR EGYPT.

It is stated that the Government has adopted Clifford Lloyd's suggestion and decided to form the nucleus of the new Egyptian police from the Irish constabulary. Eight officers and a number of Constables will be asked to volunteer.

DYNAMITE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Government has obtained from detectives just returned from Antwerp important information respecting a large supply of materials for making nitroglycerine shipped from that city.

It is probable a witness will shortly arrive from Antwerp to testify in the trials of the Liverpool and Glasgow dynamite conspirators.

PRECAUTIONARY.

Owing to information respecting the proposed demonstration on the arrival of O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, from South Africa, a gunboat will be sent to meet the steamer and her place of landing may be changed.

DEPARTURE OF O'DONNELL FROM CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29.—O'Donnell sailed at 5 o'clock this evening in the Athenian. There was no disturbance.

The court was crowded this morning when the application was made, in effect asking for an interdict to restrain the Governor from sending the prisoner to England.

After a short argument the court refused the application mainly on the grounds that the Governor had discretion under the Fugitive Offenders act, with which it could not interfere.

The Athenian may be expected at Plymouth about the 18th of September.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE COTTON-SPINNERS.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 11.—The Lancashire Cotton-Spinners' Society have passed resolution declaring that the depressed state of the cotton-goods trade demands a reduction in wages in both the spinning and weaving departments.

TRADES-UNIONS.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 11.—The annual reports of the Trades-Unions Congress speak very favorably of similar congresses held in the United States, whose purposes and methods are the same as those of the English congress. There has been exchange of letters and reports upon the objects of the organization between the English and American societies.

THE TURF.

THE DONCASTER MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—All the entries of J. R. Keene for the Doncaster September meeting have been scratched. The meeting began today. The race for the Champagne Stakes for 2-year-olds was won by R. Peck's Superba, J. H. Houldsworth's Spring Morn second, C. J. Lefevre's Wild Thyme third, W. A. Long's Condor fourth. There were only four starters. The last betting was six to four on Superba, five to two against Spring Morn, five to one against Wild Thyme, five to one against Condor. Superba won by three lengths.

LIEUT. BETTINI.

HE CHAMPIONS HIS KING AGAINST ROCHEFORT.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Italian officer who demanded satisfaction of Rochefort for the insult offered King Humbert is Lieut. Bettini, who attempted suicide in New York and seriously wounded himself, owing to a lady having rejected his addresses. Bettini is evidently a dangerous lunatic. He met Rochefort yesterday, and swore not to return to Italy without satisfaction. Rochefort drew a revolver, and Bettini withdrew.

PERU.

IGLESIAS' AUTHORITY RECOGNIZED.

LIMA, Sept. 11.—*El Bien Publico* says: Various populaces in Canete have recognized the authority of Gen. Iglesias. The military forces in the District of Pacaran have adopted resolutions to the same effect. A telegram from Mollendo says Montero has tendered his resignation as chief of the Council of Ministers, but it has not been accepted.

SOBIESKI.

THE BI-CENTENARY OF HIS TRIUMPH OVER THE TURKS.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The bi-centenary of the liberation of Vienna by Sobieski was begun today by the unveiling of a memorial tablet. The principal ceremonies of the triumph of Sobieski take place tomorrow, which is the anniversary of the final victory over the Turks.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

ITS ALARMING SPREAD THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The spread of the cattle disease in nearly every portion of England causes the greatest uneasiness. In some sections only American beef is now obtainable. The reports from Scotland state that the disease has not yet appeared there.

CABLE NOTES.

The autumn maneuvres of the French army have begun near Besançon.

The British steamer Tower Hill, from New York, lost sixty-seven head of cattle on the passage.

At London yesterday 11,612 bales of New Zealand and Port Phillip wool were sold. Prices were unchanged.

The Paris Bourse announces that H. D. Nathan & Co. and C. G. Sacht & Co., bankers of Copenhagen, have stopped payments.

The St. Petersburg *Nurodraja Wolja*, the chief organ of the Nihilists, suppressed by the Government some months ago, has again resumed publication.

The Paris *Figaro* states that the Countess of Chambord authorizes the publication of the statement that her decision regarding the position of chief mourner at the funeral of the Count implied no refusal on her part to recognize the indisputable rights of the Orleans Princes.

At Constantinople, Mr. Wallace, the United States Minister, has notified the Porte that he is willing to accept the new license law, provided Americans be placed on an equal footing with the subjects of other nations. The Porte replied that it has no intention of making any discrimination whatever on account of nationality. The question is therefore considered settled.

STRUCK OIL.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A giant oil strike was made at Cañon City this morning. On reaching the sand in the Cassady well the oil rose to a great hight. The people are wild with excitement, and great preparations are making for discoveries.

GRIM OMENS.

The Eastern Question in Its Various Phases Assuming Great Importance.

The Signatories of the Treaty of Berlin Debating Russia's Recent Actions.

They Will Probably Protest Against the Presence of the Czar's Officers in Bulgaria.

The Croatian Peasantry in Full Rebellion Against Their Rulers—Serious Alarm.

INSURRECTION.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CROATIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a dispatch to all representatives of Austria abroad, informing them of the precise status of the insurrectionary movement in Croatia, and announcing the determination of the Government to use extreme measures to suppress the rebellious movement forthwith. The Mayor of Agram has issued a proclamation forbidding the assemblies of groups of persons for any purpose, and prohibiting people from walking abroad after dark.

The Hungarian Prime Minister has summoned the principal notables to Agram, including the former ban, to consult upon the situation and devise means for the suppression of the disorders.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—There are riots on the northern frontier of Croatia, where the peasantry are rising and insulting the priests.

PESTH, Aug. 29.—The semi-official *Nemzet* of this evening states that the return of several of the Ministers to Pesth is on account of the serious state of affairs in Croatia, the Ban having hesitated to carry out the task intrusted to him of restoring order. The journal adds that the execution of the measures decided upon will not in any case take place until after a certain event has occurred in the family of the Crown Prince, which is expected very shortly.

IN FULL REBELLION.

AGRAM, Sept. 11.—The peasants between Glina and Petrinia are in full rebellion. The movement is directed chiefly against the landowngrs. A strong military force has been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. No particulars are received.

DIPLOMACY.

BUSIANS IN BULGARIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The signatories of the treaty of Berlin are debating whether they shall enter protest against the entrance into Bulgaria of Russian officers in disguise.

THE ALLIANCE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The Vienna papers comment upon the opening of the German Reichstag, and say it cannot be otherwise interpreted than as evidence that Spain has been received into the alliance of the great Powers. The *Neue Freie Presse* thinks that the new alliance which surrounds France like an impenetrable wall is also a threat to Russia, whose adherents, Roumania and Servia, Prince Bismarck is drawing to his side. The *Presse*, a semi-official paper, considers that the diplomatic circle which will force France to keep the peace is complete. It does not for one moment doubt the fact of a quadruple alliance. In diplomatic circles the opinion prevails that the King of Roumania's journey had considerable political significance, and that he made arrangements with Austria and Germany as far as a Constitutional King can make them. M. Bratiano is expected in Berlin and Vienna to ratify his Sovereign's promises. The Pansclavist papers in Moscow regard the journey of the Servian and Roumanian King as a treason. According to advices from St. Petersburg Bulgaria is arming at full speed.

The report of the intended meeting between the Russian and German Emperors is disbelieved here.

"BILL" ENGLISH.

A Reminiscence of the Presidential Campaign of 1880.

[Washington (D. C.) *Republican*.]—The presence in the city of the Hon. William H. English has started the tongues of politicians of both parties to wagging, and the air is full of reminiscences of 1880. A Democrat of prominence in Indiana politics, who was in the city about three weeks ago, told about an occurrence that has been frequently alluded to in campaign literature, but always in a vague, uncertain, or guarded and unsatisfactory fashion. He pictured the scene as follows:

"Senator Barnum, Mr. English, and two or three members of the Campaign Committee were sitting around a table in the council chamber. They were talking business. That is what Mr. Barnum came on from New York for. It was three or four weeks before the October election, I think, though possibly not more than two weeks. There was a free expression of opinion.

"'What do you think about it, Stealey?' the Chairman of the National Committee asked, addressing a member from Southern Indiana.

"'I think the State will be lost to us unless we have $100,000 in cash to put out at once. The tide has set in against us, and nothing but money will turn it.'

"'You hear what Mr. Stealey says,' remarked Barnum, turning to the Vice-Presidential candidate.

"'I don't care what he says,' angrily retorted English; 'he does not know what he is talking about. I know the Democrats will carry the State, and you might just as well burn up $100,000 or throw it into the street as to spend it in the campaign. The result will not be changed.'

"Stealey adhered to his opinion, and, while disclaiming any desire to get into a controversy with Mr. English or questioning the honesty of his belief, he insisted that the gentleman had entirely misjudged the temper of the people, and formed a grossly exaggerated idea of the weight of his own issue in the canvass. He added further that if $100,000 was contributed, the money must be put in the hands of somebody besides Mr. English, whom he did not think knew how to place money for election purposes.

Mr. Barnum listened attentively, and when Stealey had finished his reply to English he said, with an air of decision:

"'We can settle this matter very quickly, Mr. English, you have promised to contribute $100,000, or more if more is required, to carry Indiana. You have refused to contribute $100,000. I have in my hands a check for $50,000, and here it is (laying a bit of paper on the table in front of him). I am directed to turn it over to the Indiana committee if you will give your check for the same amount. Will you do it?'

"'No, sir, I will not,' answered Mr. English, decisively. 'I will not give a dollar more than $10,000, which I have agreed to put into the campaign fund before the October election. I may add something to that amount between the October and November elections, but it will not be much.'

"'Very well,' said Mr. Barnum, 'I will keep the $50,000 I brought with me from New York. I do not feel authorized to contribute it unless you put up a like amount.'

"He returned his check to his pocketbook and arose to leave. The others got up out of their chairs for the same purpose. Mr. Barnum turned as he put his hand on the door-knob and, looking Mr. English straight in the eyes, said:

"'Will you give $25,000, Mr. English, if I put up $25,000, and we will make the best fight we can with $50,000?'

"'I will not give another d—d dollar above the $10,000,' was the profane response, and he kept his word."

HAY-FEVER IN 1835.

[Editor New York *Sun*.]—Those of your readers who are now skulking around the country trying to hide their heads from the annual vicissitudes of hay-fever may take a little interest in knowing that half a century ago the habits of their tormentors were about the same as they are now, and that the pesky disease was held in the same esteem then by its victims as it is at the present time. The celebrated wit, the Rev. Sydney Smith, in a letter to Dr. Holland, written in June, 1835, says:

"I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever, as it is called. My tears is persisting by deliquescence; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. My remedies are warm pediluvium, cathartics, topical application of a watery solution of opium to eyes, ears, and the interior of the nostrils. The membrane is so irritable that light, dust, contradiction, an absurd remark, the sight of a dissenter—anything, sets me sneezing; and if I begin sneezing at 12 I don't leave off till 2 o'clock, and am distinctly heard in Taunton, when the wind sets that way, a distance of six miles. Turn your mind to this little curse. If consumption is too powerful for physicians, at least they should not suffer themselves to be outwitted by such little upstart disorders as the hay-fever."

HEAVY LIFE-INSURANCE.

The Large Policies That Are Carried by Some Rich Men.

[New York *Sun*.]—Not very long ago the British life-insurance companies were called upon, within the short space of one year, to pay the enormous sum of $6,250,000 on policies on the lives of two noblemen—making an aggregate sum of $7,500,000 insurance paid on five lives. About fifteen years ago the heirs of Sir Robert Clifton received from the life-insurance companies of Great Britain $1,250,000, that being the amount of insurance which he carried. King Umberto, of Italy, is making efforts to obtain insurance on his own life for $600,000. The Italian insurance companies refused to take the risk, and application was made to English companies with no better success. King Umberto has comparatively impoverished himself by paying his father's debts. Dom Pedro II., the Emperor of Brazil, carries a large life-insurance in foreign companies. Napoleon III. had an insurance of $600,000 on his life, and this was the chief reliance of the Empress Eugenie after his death. One English Earl has his life insured for $1,000,000, partly in American companies.

The largest life-insurance written for any American prince is that of W. K. Anderson, "the oil prince" of Titusville, Pa., who is insured for $440,000. The late James Park Jr., of Pittsburg, had his life insured for $350,000. Among Americans insured for $300,000 or more are Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, John Hewe of St. Louis, W. H. Langley of Gallopolis, O., and A. B. Stetson of Philadelphia, Pa. Other large insurers are Pierre Lorillard, of New York, $333,000; P. W. Devoe, New York, $250,000; Cyrus W. Field, New York, $240,000; Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. H., $205,000; Amos Whitely, Springfield, O., $200,000; B. F. Sturtevant, Boston, $200,000; F. B. Roberts, New York, $200,000; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee, $170,000; John Gibb, New York, $170,000; Charles Pratt, New York, $165,000; H. B. Hyde, New York, $165,000; E. A. Moen, New York, $151,000; E. D. C. McKay, New York, $145,000; and W. P. Clyde, New York, $143,000; J. B. Cornell, W. H. Belknap, and John Sinclair, of New York, have policies of $125,000 each; De Witt Wheeler is insured for $110,000; Rufus Hatch, $76,000; William Fullerton, $75,000; H. B. Claflin, $75,000.

The famous Col. Dwight, whose heirs claimed $263,000 insurance on his life, asserting that he died at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1873, sought to obtain even a larger amount. They got about $50,000, and have lawsuits pending for the remainder.

QUIPS.

Arthur Sullivan's name is now in the Blue Book, and his social position is assured.

An exchange says that 80,000 Americans annually visit Europe; but when we come to think that $1,820,000 stay at home we don't feel so awfully lonesome as we might.—Ex.

"Begorra!" said an inebriated Hibernian the other day, as he saw a Chinaman's head sticking out of a coal-hole in the pavement. "phat do them haythin devils care for a trate, at all, at all, while they've dug a tunnel clane throuth, so they have!"—*San Francisco Post*.

"My dear sir," wrote a man to his daughter's absent lover, "your letters to my girls are so thick and heavy that in taking them home from the post-office they spoil the set of my coat. Won't you please address to the house direct, or else send your letters in sections?"

To prevent hogs from dying, kill them. At least this is the latest formula adopted by an exchange, which, speaking of some pigs that had been bitten by a mad dog, and become infected with the virus of hydrophobia, says: "The hogs die in twenty-four hours unless killed."—*Texas Siftings*.

Some people have such a pleasant way of putting things. "By the way, let me congratulate you on your article in the Pentonville Pulverizer, it's admirable!" "Oh, your flattery unmans me—" "No, I assure you—it's quite splendid—so good! I was never so surprised in my life when I saw your name at the end!"—*Punch*.

Lady friend—"So you are going to graduate next month, Celia? Dear me! what a time of it you must have! I suppose you are nearly fagged out, Celia—" Oh, dear, no; mamma hires a dressmaker and she does all the sewing. All I have to do is to try on you know." Lady friend—"Ah, yes; I see."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Good-morning, Farmer Furrow," said the old deacon, as he leaned over the fence to have a friendly chat. "Mornin' deacon," nodded the farmer. "How is that sick pig, this morning?" "O that's gittin' along right smart, I reckon," cheerfully replied the granger. "And how is the rest of your folks?" continued the deacon. The farmer said nothing, but reached down, picked up an overripe melon and fired it right at the deacon's head. There! he exclaimed; "by the time yer git them seeds out of yer hair you'll find out how my fol

FRENCH GAYETY.

Characteristic Sights and Scenes at Trouville and Dieppe.

The First-Named Place Very Fashionable, and Also Very Fast.

Children Dancing at a Sunday Night Ball in the Public Casino.

Preachers Getting the Correct Tip at Horse Races and Putting Up Their Money.

DIEPPE, France, Aug. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—Saint Roch is always a popular church, and the fête of its patron Saint the 19th inst. was celebrated in this church with a magnificence of ceremonial and a glory of music perhaps never equaled, certainly never surpassed.

I am not up in Saints' days, and only accidentally learned from a friend resident in Paris of the service to be held at Saint Roch. Although I had intended to leave Paris sooner I stopped over for this ecclesiastical festival, and it was well worth one's while.

At high mass, and long before the commencement of the service, the church was thronged with people who really seemed more devout than curious. During the whole of the service reverence and seemliness marked the conduct of the vast congregation.

The reverend gentlemen at the high altar all had the bearing of refined and spiritual ecclesiastics, and I did not notice the manner of indifference and absence which often one remarks in the conduct of religious worship in Italy. When one understands the symbolism of the Catholic cultus, and at the same time means to be devout, the celebration of the mass is a most solemn and inspiring act of worship. Of course, on this day, the church was all ablaze with lighted candles, and the robes of the ecclesiastics were of the richest. All the attendants seemed to be en rapport with the occasion, and a solemn awe came down upon the vast assembly during the elevation of the Host.

What shall I say of the music? I can tell you what I heard said. One American youth, who is not very impressionable, was greatly moved, and said he had never heard anything so splendid in all his life. The Choir Master said to me after the service, that "the music was imperiale." He also said he thought he had never heard a mass more consummately performed. Besides minor selections the chief work was Cherubini's, and the choir, which is always excellent, being the best in Paris, was somewhat augmented for the occasion. The orchestra did its part with restrained adequacy; the organ was played with that perfect taste which marks all organ-playing in France; and the singing by the men and boys was as perfect as anything human can be. At least, so it seemed to me.

The whole service remains with me as a precious memory of a celebration of Divine worship the most adequate and inspiring which my mind holds.

The Sunday before I had attended a French Protestant service, and I even then could understand what M. Reville—the most celebrated French Protestant clergyman—has since told me—namely: that many cultivated French gentlemen say they have many reasons for not being Catholics, but not one reason for being Protestants. It seems to me the Latin races never can be Protestants. I mean that the Protestantism of the existing churches has little to recommend it to the average mind of the so-called Latin races. Protestantism has too much dogmatism and two little poetry. Its creed is as stern as that of the old church, and its ceremonial is less poetic and significant. M. Reville said plainly to me that Protestantism is not numerically increasing in France. It seems to have no raison d'etre. When the principle of free thought is once admitted it logically carries the thinker beyond the limitations of all ecclesiastical creeds. The question forced itself upon me: Why should one worship in a Protestant church in France? The Reformed Church of France and the so-called Calvinistic churches are very high and dry. The forms of service are very hard and very bold. The preaching is very stereotyped—at least such of it as it has been my misfortune to hear. The stipends of the clergy are very small, and the congregations have no spirit or purpose of enterprise and propagandism. As I look upon it, Protestantism in France is a lingering object. Intelligent Frenchmen tell me very generally—I mean those who still hold to the faith of religion—that the old church must reform itself. Either the old dogmas must give way wholly or be recast and verbally remodelled. But beauty and art the French will have in their worship or they will have no worship at all. That much seems certain.

TROUVILLE—"THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL."

Having most thoroughly enjoyed and I hope been religiously helped by the service at St. Roch's, I took the midnight train, accompanied by two American friends, for Trouville. The races at Deauville being this week we found the train crowded, and the hotels at both these watering-places overcrowded.

No wonder Trouville is such a fashionable seaside place of resort. All in all, it is incomparably the most charming watering-place I know. It lacks nothing. First of all, the bathing is perfect. The beach is long and sandy, it is most singularly free from rocks, and the whole stretch as far as the eye can reach is suitable for the most enjoyable bathing. The country all about is pleasing, and dotted in every direction with beautiful and often most picturesque villas or châteaux. Those about Trouville are situated upon the hills, which rise up almost as out of the very sea itself. At Douville, which is the more aristocratic half of the one town, the villas are along a beautiful avenue, the roadbed of which is some 300 or 800 yards from the beach at high-water. These villas at Douville are, without exception, in the midst of grounds and gardens more or less extensive, and the edifices are of modern and artistic architecture. These are the summer homes of many leading French and foreign families, and the town has almost aristocratic air about it.

The Princess Dolgorouki is at Châlet Bagnères, but is seldom seen, and only when driving. Her children are, however, to be seen at all hours upon the beach, and, though of charming manners, seem to enter into the sports and pastimes of all the little folk on the sands. Prince Napoleon, Sardou, the dramatist, and Camille Doucet, with many other well-known and even distinguished persons, are on view pretty much all the days and all day long.

The hotels are chiefly at Trouville, and whilst they are most comfortably they are also most outrageously dear. French, Russian, Italian, English, and even a few German celebrities are just now at Trouville. The old-fashioned gaming-tables are not there, but gambling is going on at the clubs, in the private houses, and publicly at the Casino. There was a grand ball at the Casino Sunday night, which was begun by the children at an early hour. What a charming sight it was! It would be useless, and perhaps inartistic as well, to pen one's moral reflections upon children dancing on a Sunday night. Whatever the customs of the country, the foreigner brings to them the traditions, and, it may be, the convictions of his early training. Eliminate the moral element from the scene and this gathering of a hundred children and youth of almost all nations was a most enchanting living picture. The eye soon determined the nationality of the children. The English were handsome, well grown, and modest—perhaps only shy. The girls were rather shabbily dressed and seldom in good taste. But the big boys in their tight-fitting Eton jackets and wide collars bore the palm certainly for aristocratic carriage and demeanor. Those whom I took to be Russian and German were much of the same type, and were rather rigid and awkward, though in instances of very distinguished manners. The French children were very beautiful. The girls most exquisitely dressed and the youths in simple cadet uniforms or close-cut jackets with very broad collars, and the hair usually neglige. And here, too, were our little American men and women—the girls looking very pretty, but very "smart," dressed to kill, and the boys with their coats and standing collars, and rings and watch-chains, with which they seemed pleasantly impressed themselves, but which, I must confess, did not seem to impress others in the same way. There were not many Americans at Trouville, though it was the week of the races. We saw one American yacht in the waters, and heard somewhat of the doings of its people by land and by sea.

No wonder when Ouida would write a novel of aristocratic seaside life she chose Trouville as the scene of it. It is unique. The country-houses here are kept up in princely style, and the politics and diplomacy of Europe are talked in their drawing-rooms. The fashion, the wealth, the worldliness, and the social intrigue of Europe are here as well. If one could skim the cream off Newport and Eastbourne, and perhaps Dinard also, this cream would be Trouville. If one has wealth or distinction one may feel at home at Trouville, but it seemed no place for people without a long purse or a great name.

DIEPPE—LOUD AND RATHER VULGAR.

From Trouville we went to Dieppe. Here the scene changes. The hotels are great caravanseries, and line the beach almost the whole length of it. The Casino is a big building, and something is going on by day and by night. The hotels are crowded with people who come and go as rapidly as a spendthrift's money. It is just across the Channel from England, and it is simply thronged with English of the baser sort. Mind you, there are many excellent English families at Dieppe, and even so distinguished a member of the Peerage as the Marquis of Salisbury has a villa there. But the people one meets at the hotels, and on the pier, and at the Casino are of the lower middle class, and are somewhat rough and loud. The sea-coast is very stony, and the bathing far from agreeable on this account. The 20,000 inhabitants of Dieppe, at least in the bathing season, seem to live to entertain and to fleece the traveling public. At the Casino there are balls or concerts, dramatic or operatic entertainments nightly, and gambling is going on everywhere. The lower parts of the town are full of sailors, and these of all nationalities seem to enjoy the free-and-easy life of the French. The cafés are simply boisterous with these toilers of the sea, and the gambling is open and everybody seems given over to it.

The English seaside places are like everything English—conventional and straight-laced. One is miserable unless one passively consents to be whipped into line. The alternative is, if one does not like the English way and is in line, one is miserable anyway. So many of the freer and less conventional English cross the channel for their bathing and summer's holiday.

We happened to hit upon the racing week at Dieppe also. And so we found the hotels like sardine boxes, and the charges out of all proportion to the accommodations. Fortunately for our comfort and pockets, we have got into pleasant lodgings in a French family. We attended the races. Angels and men behold! Clergymen and laclies were betting most furiously. I went among the bookmakers, and kept my eye on one old, sleek priest, who stood behind one of the bookmakers during most of the time. He put up a lot of money, and he "pulled in" a lot of money. He had his program of the races marked, and evidently some one had given him the "tips," for so far as I could make it out he won in every instance. At the stand of the next book maker there were a French lady and her sonat—least her very image, whom I took to be her son—who were betting largely and winning as well.

One thing may be said of the French racecourse: it is always decent and orderly. Among all the vast crowd I saw and heard nothing unseemly. The people were gay and happy, without being drunken or boisterous. Everybody was well dressed and self-respecting. There seemed no suspicion of trickery or cheating, and even in the gambling there was fair play and square dealing. I have told you that clergymen and ladies were betting at the races, and nothing whatever was thought of it. I know that the Protestant pastor of the town looks upon all this gambling with a lenient eye, and so far as I can gather sees no wrong or harm in it whatever. Indeed, he has recently had an authorized lottery to raise funds for the poor of his congregation. In England it is unusual and unknown to find clergymen who are sporting men, but it was not at all uncommon even five-and-twenty-years ago. But to-day in good old England the highest ladies of the land bet at the race-course. Is gambling an instinct in man? It would seem so. As far back as we can trace his history he has been a gambler.

The weather is delightful everywhere in Europe just now, and one enjoys these ramblings, but only in the reflection that life is something more real and earnest than one finds it in holiday mood and among holiday-makers.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

STORM-TOSSED.

Arrival of Wrecked Passengers at Gloucester, Mass.—Notes from the Region of the Great Gale.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The schooner Addie Winthrop, from the Grand Banks, has arrived with Edgar Parsons, his wife, and six children, taken from the wreck of the schooner Herald, of La Have, N. S. They were passengers from St. Johns, N. F., for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 11.—The wreck of the steamer Rhewindda, of Cardiff, which went ashore near Torbay, has gone to pieces. Nothing has been seen of her since the gale of the 29th ult.

The schooner W. A. Smith, on which was Warren Smith, the oarsman, has been out since Aug. 27, having sailed from Torrence Bay two days before the great gale. The following are the names of those on board: E. Slaughen White, Allen Slaughen, John Slaughen White, James Slaughen White, Warren Smith, Willie White, and John Ryan.

The bodies found on the schooner Restless have not been recognized. The vessel was found thirty-five miles east southeast of Cape Negro.

Capt. Knock and the crew of the Maggie Glen have landed. The Captain says the hurricane which wrecked his vessel the 30th ult. was the most violent he had ever experienced in fifty-eight trips to the West Indies. They were thirty-eight hours on the wreck without water.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 11.—The cattle schooner Mary Ellen, from St. Johns for Antigonista sank with all hands in the storm of the 30th of August.

Three St. Johns fishing craft were driven out to sea yesterday during the westerly storm, but were overhauled and brought safely to port by the steamer Cabot. The crews were exhausted and destitute of food and water.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—The steamers Columbus and Virginia, from New York and Philadelphia, experienced a terrible northeast gale Sunday and Monday. The Virginia had one engine disabled and the cargo shifted.

ARRESTED IN CHURCH.

An Alleged Criminal Taken in Charge While Attending His Mother's Funeral.

READING, Pa., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Three burglars attempted to rob the residence of Christian S. Brandt, near Mastersonville, Lancaster County, Dec. 18, 1882. It was supposed that Brandt had about $2,000 in the house. The three men demanded admission, but were refused, when they shot at Brandt without injuring him. Brandt returned the fire, shooting at one of the men who carried a lantern. The man dropped, uttering terrible groans. He was carried off by his companions. Investigation showed, apparently, that the man who was wounded was Jacob Ebersole, who resided with his widowed mother at Annville, Lebanon County, some miles from the scene of the attempted robbery. Officers searched his mother's house, but were unable to find any traces of Ebersole, he having mysteriously disappeared, since which time nothing was known of his whereabouts until within a few days. His mother has been very ill for several months past, and he recently returned home to look after her welfare. Death claimed the old lady a few days since, and her remains were taken to Lancaster County for interment. Ebersole accompanied the body, which was taken into a church in order that funeral services might be held. After the preaching of the sermon, and while the undertaker was closing the coffin, several officers walked up the aisle and arrested Ebersole. He pleaded piteously to be allowed to see his mother's remains placed under ground, but this was not allowed, and he was taken to Lancaster and committed to jail. Numerous charges were preferred against him, among them that of horse-stealing.

BASE-BALL.

The Champions Defeated in a Close and Exciting Game at Boston.

Providence and Buffalo Defeat Detroit and New York—Rain at Philadelphia.

Boston, Chicago, and Providence Now Even in the Race for the Championship.

Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Boston-Chicago game was intensely exciting, and was lost to the visitors in the last inning by errors of Anson and Pfeffer. The attendance was 3,982. It was a a pitchers' contest, and both men were magnificently supported by their respective teams. Corcoran and Whitney each pitched effectively. The Bostons were first at the bat, and did not get in a single safe hit until the fifth, when Wise hit over the right field fence and scored a home run. For Chicago Burns hit safely in the second, and Sunday got in a two-bagger in the third, but no runs resulted. In the sixth Chicago bunched a single, a triple, and a double, and scored two earned runs. Hornung led off in the ninth for the Bostons with a beautiful hit between third and short. Sutton sent a terrific grounder that hit Anson and bounded away towards second. Pfeffer threw wildly to Anson, and Sutton landed on seconded and Hornung on third. Burdock won the game with a cracking hit to centre, on which Hornung and Sutton scored. Burdock was fielded out at second by Gore. Williamson, and Pfeffer. Whitney and Morrill went out in one two order. With one to tie and two to win Gore went to the bat and hit a grounder which Burdock handled. Kelly struck out and Anson flied out to Burdock. The excitement was intense when victory was assured for Boston. Williamson played behind the bat, Flint and Kelly each having disabled fingers. The latter made two beautiful stops and an elegant foul catch. Dalrymple and Hornung distinguished themselves by taking some difficult flys.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Boston.						
Hornung, l. f.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Sutton, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Burdock, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Whitney, p.	4	0	0	0	6	0
Morrill, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0	1
Wise, s. s.	3	1	1	1	5	0
Buffinton, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Flint, c.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Radford, c. f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	32	3	4	27	17	3
Chicago.						
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Kelly, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Anson, 1b.	4	0	1	16	1	0
Williamson, c.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Burns, s. s.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	0	0	2	6	1
Sunday, r. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Corcoran, p.	3	1	1	1	6	0
Total	31	2	6	27	22	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2.
Two-base hits—Sunday, Kelly.
Three-base hit—Dalrymple.
Home run—Wise.
Struck out—By Whitney, 6; by Corcoran, 3.
Passed balls—Hines, 2.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

Providence, 7; Detroit, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The home club very handsomely whitewashed the Detroits today, making seven runs in the meantime. Both Radbourn for Providence, and Weidman for Detroit, pitched brilliantly, Radbourn showing the best staying-power, striking out ten men out of the first fifteen at bat. Only one run was earned, the others being made possible by errors of Farrell, Trott, and Houck, and bases on called balls. The four runs in the ninth inning were made after three chances for outs, and one of the tallies was scored by Hines on a home run inside of the fence. The attendance was only 676, the races drawing away a great many people.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	—7
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Providence, 8; total, 13. Detroit, 4; total, 5.
Errors—Providence, 2; Detroit, 16.
Earned run—Providence, 1.
Two-base hits—Gilligan and Bennett.
Home run—Hines.
First base on balls—Providence, 2.
First base on errors—Providence, 3; Detroit, 2.
Struck out—Providence, 4; Detroit, 11.
Left on bases—Providence, 2; Detroit, 6.
Umpire—Decker.

Buffalo, 4; New York, 1.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Buffalo club defeated the New York nine on the Polo Grounds. The New Yorks played a miserable fielding game, which was due perhaps to the coolness of the weather. After playing seven and a half uninteresting innings the game was called on account of darkness.

THE SCORE:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Runs earned—New York, 0; Buffalo, 0.
First base on errors—New York, 1; Buffalo, 5.
Left on bases—New York, 3; Buffalo, 5.
Three-base hit—Rowe.
Two-base hits—Conner, Brouthers, and Caskins.
Total base hits—New York, 8; Buffalo, 9.
Double-plays — Richardson, Brouthers, and Rowe; Richardson and Brouthers.
Umpire—Mr. Chipman.

A Base-Ball Tournament.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—To-day was the first day of the base-ball tournament. The attendance was good, the largest crowd being in the afternoon. The game this morning between the Hillsboro and Litchfield Clubs resulted in a score of 25 to 11 in favor of Litchfield. The game this afternoon between the Raymond and Vandalia Clubs resulted in a score of 19 to 7 in favor of Vandalia.

After-League Games.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Manager Wright has already made engagements for the after-league season, as follows: Oct. 1 and 2, at Providence and Boston; Oct. 3 and 4, with the "Mets," at New York; Oct. 5, with Athletics, at Philadelphia; Oct. 6 and 8, with Toledos, at Wheeling; Oct. 9 and 10, Chicagos, at Pittsburg; Oct. 11, 12, and 13, Cincinnatis, at Cincinnati; Oct. 16, 17, and 18, St. Louis, at St. Louis.

Fly Tips.

The Cincinnati Club defeated the Allegheny nine yesterday by a score of 7 to 2.

In the game between the Philadelphias and the Clevelands at Philadelphia yesterday, rain stopped the game at the end of the first innings, when the Cleveland team had made four runs and blanked the home team.

As a result of the games yesterday Boston, Providence, and Chicago are tied for the championship, each having won fifty-two games. Boston, however, is ahead in the percentage of games won, having lost but thirty-four as compared with thirty-five lost by each of the other two. The champions have started out in a way which seems to indicate that the pennant will be dropped in the East. Cleveland has won but fifty games, and, according to present indications, is almost out of the race. Boston and Providence have no more games to play together, and the Western clubs will have to defeat both without any hope of their cutting their own throats.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE.

[English Paper.]—The following hints may be useful to persons suddenly alarmed by an outbreak of fire. If fire occurs in a room, be very careful with the available water, especially so where the quantity is limited. An ordinary jug of water may be sufficient to extinguish a body of flame if judiciously used. Close doors and grate, because by stopping draught you deprive fire of its attacking propensity. If in a bedroom, carefully but well saturate a blanket with the water available, and on your hands and knees—thus escaping from the thickest of the smoke, which ascends—approach the seat of the fire, and endeavor either to stifle or beat out the flames. A table-cover in a dining-room will do instead of a blanket. If unsuccessful, leave the room, being sure to close the door, and alarm the household by springing a rattle, which every household should possess, and when all are together make for the easiest place of access to the street. A silk handkerchief wetted will, when tied firmly around the mouth, act as a good smoke respirator, and a blanket wetted and wrapped around the body will enable a person to pass through a sheet of flame in comparative safety.

FINANCIAL.

J. C. Bedell, the Missing Grain Merchant.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. J. C. Bedell, the dealer in options as telegraphed yesterday, has been absent a week, and left his business in a mixed-up condition. How much money Bedell had in his possession when he left is not known, but many people claim that he owes them. He held the confidence and good will and patronage of scores of our most substantial business men. It is alleged that he had been making deals in options in fictitious names, one of which is said to be that of J. M. Milton, who, it is stated, was a heavy loser by Mr. Bedell's transactions. Mr. George H. Stark, of Evansville, is an indorser on Bedell's note for $1,500, and says he let Bedell have $2,000 a few days ago for the purpose of buying wheat. Viehe & Evans, Dr. M. Harris, and Pollock & Co., and many others of our leading firms are said to lose sums from $1,000 down. Others claim to have lost sums ranging from $50 upwards. It is alleged that from $8,000 to $20,000 have been lost in all. Where Bedell has gone no one knows, and the theory that he committed suicide is not generally believed. Although unmarried, he was the main support of a large family of sisters and brothers, who are much distressed at this unlooked-for denouement. Bedell was young and energetic, and about 30 years of age.

The Assignment of F. Shaw & Bros. Upheld by a Jury.

NORTHVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A trial has just terminated here in which the validity of the assignment of F. Shaw & Bros. to Ferdinand Wyman has been sustained by a jury of twelve men of Hamilton County. The jury were convened under the statute providing that where property attached by creditors is claimed by a party other than a debtor and attaching creditors do not indemnify the officer the officer may convene a jury to try the claimant's title. In this case Wyman immediately made his claim after the attachment, but the officer was not indemnified by the attaching creditors. The jury was immediately summoned, the requisit eight days' notice being given to all interested. The jurors returned a verdict sustaining the assignment in all particulars and assessing the value of the property at $285,816.

Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The failures of J. Philip Mackay, a silk manufacturer, and of John C. Ryle & Co., a merchant, both of Paterson, N. J., were announced this morning. It was stated here by a large commission dealer that Ryle & Co.'s liabilities will amount to about $48,000, while those of Mackay will foot up to about $70,000. John C. Ryle has been connected with the silk business as proprietor of an establishment for a large number of years. Mackay started in business in Paterson about three years ago. His factory contains about forty-five power and eighty or ninety hand looms, sufficient to turn out from $300,000 to $350,000 worth of goods per year. He secured his own raw material from Ryle, and manufactured nothing but the finest grade of handkerchiefs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 11.—Gruber, Hooper & Co., of No. 704 Market street, hat jobbers, have suspended. The liabilities are over $30,000. The assets are not known. The creditors are nearly all New York houses. The unfavorable weather of two seasons and inability to collect bills are given as the causes of the difficulty.

Funk and Frost.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 10.—[Special.]—A half score of attorneys and interested parties at a conference held in this city made a compromise settlement of the Funk-Frost Board of Trade affair. The basis of settlement is reported to be that Culver & Co. and other Chicago creditors are to receive 50 cents on the dollar, Funk and Frost each paying half. These two men were largely interested in speculation on the Board of Trade, and became embarrassed about the time of the land deal.

INDUSTRIAL.

United States Rolling-Stock.

President Hegewisch, of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, arrived from New York yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Leland. In reply to a question by a TRIBUNE reporter as to the prospect for speedy beginning on the new works of the company in Sec. 31 at "The Forks" on the Calumet River, Mr. Hegewisch replied: "We shall start just as soon as we can get our business with the insurance companies settled. We are all busy with them."

"There is no question but that you will locate there?"

"None whatever. We shall not, of course, rebuild on the site of our burned Chicago works, and Urbana, O., is not the place for our central shops."

Is there any prospect of your beginning work this fall, or will you wait till spring?"

"I hardly know. We will at any rate do part of the work this fall, the docking of the river front, etc."

The South Chicago Rolling-Mills.

Nothing definit could be learned yesterday at South Chicago concerning the lockout at the rolling-mills of the North Chicago Company. Foreman Jewell, of the rail mill, went to St. Louis Monday night, and it is reported that he goes in search of workmen for the mills. A committee of the men intend to have an interview in the city with President Potter this morning.

Striking Coal-Miners Win.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The coal-miners' strike, which has existed in the Akron district since the 1st of the month by reason of the operators refusing to pay a demand for an advance of 10 cents per ton for digging, was settled today by the operators allowing the increase. The price now paid is 95 cents per ton. At the new and old Excelsior banks and at the Middlebury Coal Company's shaft the full price has been paid during the entire month, which was no doubt one of the causes which induced the Lake View, Steese, and Brewster banks to grant the advance.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Harriet C. Brown.

Mrs. Harriet C. Brown, widow of the late William H. Brown, an old resident of this city, died yesterday morning at the residence of her son, 1735 Indiana avenue. Mrs. Brown was born in New Jersey in 1807, being 76 years old at the time of her death. When she was 9 years old her family migrated to Illinois. She was married to Mr. Brown at Vandalia, Ill., Dec. 23, 1822. In 1835 she came with her husband to Chicago, then a little frontier city of a few hundred inhabitants. Miss Brown therefore ranked as one of the very old settlers. An earnest Presbyterian in religion, she was a worker in one of the first Presbyterian Churches in this State. Coming to Chicago she and her husband united with the First Presbyterian Church, and they, with a few others, organized the Second Presbyterian Church in the city in 1843. In these churches she had been a zealous worker. The early settlers in Chicago will remember her for her hospitality and efforts to make the city pleasant for those who came to make their homes on the then Western frontier. She was foremost in every benevolent work in the city until the infirmity of years compelled her to rest and let others carry on the labors of love and charity which she had begun. The time for the funeral ceremonies will be announced later on.

John McDevitt.

John McDevitt, of the firm of C. W. Osborn & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 West Randolph street, died last Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his residence on Seymour street, of consumption. He was a brother of Mr. Barney McDevitt, of the West Division Railroad Company. He was well known in business circles in the Northwest in connection with the paint and oil trade. He was a genial gentleman and had many friends, was 44 years of age, and leaves a young son to mourn his loss.

MINISTER LANGSTON.

A Pleasant Interview With Our Representative at Hayti.

He Does Not Believe in Negro, Irish, or German Sectionalism in America.

Prof. John Mercer Langston, United States Consul-General and Minister-Resident to the Republics of Hayti, and San Domingo, was in the city yesterday and left in the evening for St. Louis. Prof. Langston shares with Frederick Douglass the honor of being the ablest man of the negro race in America, and he is admitedly one of their representative men, and has been recognized as such by the National Government. Born in Virginia, he emigrated to Ohio and was educated at Oberlin College, and after taking the academic course he studied both law and theology. He was admitted to the bar of Lorain County after great opposition, and years afterwards was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of James A. Garfield. He has held many important offices during the last twenty-five years, and for some time was Dean and Professor of Law at the Howard University in Washington, D. C.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called upon Prof. Langston at the Palmer House and had a long talk with him concerning the condition and future of his race on this continent.

"I am on a vacation," he said, "granted me by the Department of State. My health has not been very good, and the heat of the summer at Port-au-Prince had somewhat affected me. The department accords me every year a sixty-day's leave of absence in which to recruit from my labors. I shall go to St. Louis to visit an old friend, and from there I go to Nashville to see my married daughter, who lives in that city."

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

"Shall you attend the coming National Convention on the colored race to be held at Louisville?"

"No, I have no intention of going near it, and am not a delegate to it. A convention of the negro race in the United States to consider their general condition, and possibly to advance it, might be held to some profit, but I do not look for such from this convention. I have read the call very carefully, and I judge this convention has been called by men who are dissatisfied with the Republican party and its attitude to the negro. The call is signed by some very prominent men, who, since its publication and the expression of popular feeling regarding it, have gone to work making an effort to explain and qualify the purpose they appeared to have when they issued it. It was very manifest in their call that their original intention was that the convention should take some action in criticising certain acts and ommissions of the Republican party in regard to our race. They were evidently imbued with the idea that a great political revolution was about to take place, that the Republican party was about to go under and the Democratic party was about to gain power, and that therefore the negro had better take time by the forelock and cast off his allegiance to the Republican party, so as to gain by the advent of the Democrats to power. Now, I regard every effort to array the negro from the rest of the population, teaching him that he is a negro rather than an American citizen, as prejudicial to his interest. And it is the same with the Germans, the Irish, or any nationality who essay to keep up a separate identity in the Nation. Understand me, I would not vote the negro to the Republican party if on his vote as he pleases. Personally, I am a Republican, and I would not vote the Democratic ticket in a National election if they put every negro in the country in office. I vote the Republican ticket because I believe in its principles and because I believe it is for the interest of the whole country for that party to remain in power, but not because I believe it to be specially for the interest of the negro. The Republican party came into power in 1860, and while in power the most stupendous revolution the world ever saw took place, resulting in the emancipation of the African race in the United States and in the giving to them of the ballot, but in accomplishing this revolution the Republican party did no more for the negro than for the people of the country at large. All the people owe it a debt of gratitude for wiping out the curse of slavery. I should say, therefore, that if this convention forgets its call and all about the possibility of one great party going out of power and the other coming in, and calmly, wisely, and sagaciously considers certain questions affecting the education and material advancement of the negro race North and South it may do great good, provided they are made to feel that they are meeting as American citizens, and not as negroes.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

"And in regard to the condition of the negro and his future in this country let me say right here that I have seen the negro in a state of self-government in Hayti, owning his own country and ruling it. I have also seen him in the British, Spanish, French, and Danish West India Islands, where he is free but has no power, and is struggling for life, and I tell you that as an emancipated subject he is today far better off in the United States than in any of those islands except Hayti, while in many respects, although he has been free there many more years than he has here. A compensating circumstance is found in the fact that he was brought here a slave, freed here, and here he emulates his white fellow-citizens, having a political status and governmental opportunities, while there he has no voice, because the white element themselves have none, being governed in Europe, and he remains simply a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. I believe that the negro in the United States has a great future, just as the rest of the people have it. He is bound to go along with the rest of the country and people. While he has been put back politically in the Southern States the last few years, yet a revolution is slowly working which is just as powerful and irresistible as the old Abolition movement. In 1856 I was elected to a petty office in Lorain County, Ohio, and I was the first negro ever elected to a popular office in this country. Yet where do I stand today, and where do my people stand? It will be but a few years before the negro in the South will have thorough political recognition. In Virginia today he has it, and in no other State is the negro so well off. The number of colored schools and pupils has doubled in the last few years. This is greatly due to the Mahone movement, which will give all the people their rights and privileges. This applies to the poor white class as much as the negro, for all through the South they need education just as much. They were practically just as much slaves as the negro. The Mahone movement has been an educating movement, and as such I hail it and hope more such will spring up. I made ten speeches last year for Mahone in Virginia, because it was a people's movement, and I believed in it."

"Would you favor any movement of colored people from the South?"

"Well, if they are too crowded in any one locality I would say leave and come North, where pay is more remunerative; and they are doing it in large numbers. The same laws of emigration which govern other nations will govern the negro. But I am inclined to think the South needs the negro."

"Do you look for a Republican victory next year?"

"I do. I expect to see the Republican party sweep the country. It will remain in power as long as there are important issues before the people. It will remain in power and regulate the tariff question, just as it adjusted the finance question and others. When all these great questions are disposed of the Democratic or any other party may come in and share the spoils, but not till then." In conclusion Prof. Langston said that Hayti had a healthy future. The country had been unsettled by revolutions, but he thought they were pretty well ended. The country was fairly prosperous.

HE HUMORED HIM.

[*Wall Street News.*]—A New York stock-broker who was on his way to Buffalo last week observed that one of his fellow-passengers was closely regarding him, and after a time the man came over and asked:

"Didn't I see you in Chicago in 1879?"

The broker wasn't in Chicago that year, but, thinking to humor the stranger, he replied in the affirmative.

"Don't you remember of handing a poor devil a half-dollar one night in front of the Tremont?"

"I do."

"Well, I'm the chap. I was hard up, out of work, and about ready to commit suicide. That money made a new man of me. By one lucky shift and another I am now worth $25,000."

"Ah! glad to hear it."

"And now I want you to take $5 in place of that 50 cents. I can't feel easy until the debt is paid."

The broker protested and objected, but finally, just to humor the man, he took his $20 bill and gave him back $15. The stranger soon with-drew, and everything might have ended then and there if the broker, on reaching Buffalo, hadn't ascertained that the "twenty" was a counterfeit and that he was $15 out of pocket.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather in the southern portions, rain, followed by slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather in the northern portions, higher barometer, northerly to westerly winds.

For the Gulf States, slightly warmer, fair weather, light, variable winds in the eastern portions, higher barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer and fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable in the Ohio Valley, and lower barometer.

For the Lake region, slightly warmer generally fair weather, variable winds, generally from the east to south, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer fair weather during the day, followed by increasing cloudiness in Missouri and Iowa, lower barometer, and easterly to southerly winds.

For California, fair weather.

The storm on the Atlantic coast is moving slowly northwestward, and is now central near Cape Hatteras. Northeasterly gales are reported from the stations between Cape Hatteras and Boston, with threatening weather and rain. Fair weather prevails in the Lake region, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, with northerly to easterly winds in the Lower Lake region, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and southerly winds in the northwest and Upper Lake region.

The temperature has risen slowly in all districts. Warmer, fair weather is indicated for the Ohio Valley and Lake region Wednesday and Thursday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 p. m.	Ther. 10:35 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	80	76	N. E.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Buffalo	68	54	N. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cairo	76	62	N. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	80	60			0	Clear.
Chicago	62	61	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	74	64	N. E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Davenport	68	67	E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	63	71	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Duluth	84	62	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Denver	86	69	S. W.	Light.	.05	Cldy.
Des Moines	80	57			0	Clear.
Dodge City	79	68	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	64	56	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine						
Fort Bedford	86	70	N. E.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	78	60	S. E.	Light.	0

DAKOTA.

roceedings of the Con-
Convention—A Large
of Business Trans-
acted.

Dak., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—
of the Constitutional Con-
seven hours of hard work.
of business was rushed
tion petitions were received
, Bradley, Lincoln, and
, and one from the Black
e was the source of consid-
, the cause of which was

the Committee on County,
cipal Indebtedness makes
rovisions: That the State
its credit or make dona-
ase of public calamity, in
dual corporation or associa-
in any work of internal im-
The bill stipulates that the
nt shall not exceed $500,-
ount may be exceeded,
necessary to protect
United States. It provides
own, school district, or city
t exceeding in amount 5 per
ed valuation; provides that
., incurring any indebted-
e for the collection of an an-
nt to pay the interest and
ue; makes all laws and or-
ng for the payment of the in-
l of any debt unrepealable.
blic accounts provides that
shall not grant extra com-
public officer nor authorize
ny claim against the State.
ame and boundaries recom-
ame of the new State be
the Capital remain for the
ton. The boundaries con-
rtion of the Territory lying
y-sixth parallel.
hts report is very volumi-
e clauses embraced in it are
press, free religion, trial
Persons before conviction
liable except in capital
ght of habeas corpus is not
The grand jury is to con-
ersons, any nine of whom
dictment. No ex-post-facto
ed by the Legislature. No
be made between resident
s in reference to the enjoy-
of their property. No person
ned for debt. The militia
subordination to the civil
f error are never to be pro-
No tax is to be imposed
ent of the people.
to the report on suffrage was
ng women to vote at school
d to be eligible to hold all

d on Impeachment and Re-
e also reported.
was received from the Com-
dights of Married Women:
sonal estate of every female
marriage, and all property
fterward become entitled to
heritance, or demise shall be
estate and property of
and shall not be
e debts, obligations, or
her husband, and may be
eathed by her as if she were
the wife shall have an abso-
f all the real estate of her
by him at the time of his
er. A minority report was
n the same committee.
was received asking that a
for incorporation into the
providing for limiting the
r of the Governor by creat-
board, upon whose recom-
ender due investigation shall
ted.
prohibition resolution was

he President appoint a special
ittee of seven to draft and re-
vention a prohibition section
he manner in which it should
he people.
ution provides that the expe-
onsidered of providing for
l judges at some other time
bed for the election of Gov-
ers of the Legislature.
n preamble and educational
s were discussed at length.
ducation section was incor-
atter.
to be too much of a disposi-
delegates to rush matters
consequence it is not at all
some undesirable measures
the Constitution.
banquet are being tendered
d their ladies this evening.

NAL MATTERS.

**oner Sets Fire to a Jail
es in the Flames—The
d.**

C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A
r confined in the jail at Al-
to the building just before
day morning in order, it is
ake his escape, but before he
d the jail was entirely con-
e prisoner perished in the
her prisoners were saved.

A., Tenn., Sept. 11.—[Spe-
nd John Smith, charged with
Porter's house on Sand
gia, and robbing Miss Stand-
dy of New York City, who
Porter last winter, of $1,500,
renton jail last night, having
e assistance. George Smith
a wall, but the chain had
Smiths were the worst crim-
Georgia, and had terrorized
years.
, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Let-
ved at police headquarters
rom Toronto, Ont., stating
lough, alias Johnny Bockay,
d been arrested for complici-
bbery there. He is wanted
mber of crimes, including a
e played on a farmer which
something like $15,000. He
the time and placed under
ut escaped to Canada. Ex-
de at once by the authorities
ecure his extradition as soon
officials are through with

N. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—
re occurred today at Finsalt
rke County between Wild-
aton Ramsey, in which Buff
Ramsey. Both men are
d in their section of the State.
was the result of a dispute
tance of abolishing the inter-
eams. It is said an old grudge
ween the men. While under
liquor these matters were
n the heat of the debate Buff
d shot his old enemy, inflict-
ich caused Ramsey's death

, Ark., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—
dams, a prominent physician
and dangerously wounded
rifle in the hands of D. R.
r from Eastern Arkansas.
Davis and succeeded in hit-
th arms, inflicting serious
l wounds. Adams was hit in
e bullet passing through the
in of the affair was a dispute
arged by Adams for profes-

ASIDE ROMANCE.

n at Long Branch recently en-
t and said:
cian-chowder?"
ested the waiter.
ute."
placed before him, and he set to
at gusto. After he had taken
spoonfuls, he drew a pair of
om his pocket and looked in-
der for some time.
ed in the air and shouted:

asked the proprietor.
relled the diner.
sked the restaurateur.

relled the proprietor!
m!"
e diner could say a word, the
e the clam up in a pair of gold
t triumphantly to the kitchen,
a huge boiler of chowder, and

e chowder to that dark-haired

e assistant cook.
discharged for dealing out the
for flavoring purposes."

RAILROADS.

Change in the Rules for Diversions of East-Bound Dead Freight.

The New Percentages in the East-Bound Pool to Be Announced Speedily.

No Notice Taken by Other Roads of the Wabash Cut to Council Bluffs.

Trunk-Line Passenger Rates Being Cut in New York, Notwithstanding the Pool Agreement.

Change in the Rules for the Division of East-Bound Freight and the Rule Regarding Weights of Bulk Meat.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Moore's office. Mr. Moore, who attended the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee, made a report of what had been accomplished at the conference. He hoped that there would be no further complaints that east-bound rates were being cut, and that the roads would from now on work together harmoniously and peaceably. The formation of pools from Peoria and other Western points, which was to be brought about as speedily as possible, he thought would greatly help in maintaining rates from Chicago hereafter. Everybody at the meeting felt peaceably inclined, and all insisted that they had always maintained the tariff rates.

Mr. Moore also stated that, in order to enable him to even up the percentages by diversion, some new arrangement should be made which would avoid complications with shippers.

After a lengthy consideration of the matter, it was decided that the notice of Aug. 7, requesting Western roads to turn over freight consigned to the Grand Trunk and Fort Wayne to the Lake Shore and Baltimore & Ohio respectively, should be withdrawn, and that hereafter the freight is to be turned over by the Western roads to the Eastern road to which it is consigned, and the diversion is to be made between the Eastern roads themselves. By this action the greatest objection against diversions made by the Grand Trunk is overcome, because that road can now select the freight which it wants to have diverted, and avoids diverting the freight of such shippers as object thereto. By the new rule shippers will not be able to readily detect any diversion of their freight.

Sec. 9 of the rules of the Eastern Railway Weighing Association, which reads, "The actual weight of bulk meat to be shippers' invoice weight, and the gross car-load weight to be ascertained by adding the weight of salt to the invoice weights of the meat; the weight of salt to be estimated at 5¼ per cent above the actual weight of meat," was changed to read, "The actual weight of bulk meat to be shippers' weight."

No other business of interest was transacted.

The New East-Bound Percentages to Be Announced by Commissioner Fink in a Few Days.

It is stated that Commissioner Fink will announce the new percentages of the Chicago east-bound pool, to apply from July 1, within a few days. It is generally expected that the percentages, whatever they may be, will not prove satisfactory to all the lines, and that an appeal to Arbitrator Adams will be taken. The present percentages on dead freight are as follows: Michigan Central, 24.25; Lake Shore, 31.25; Fort Wayne, 25.50; Pan-Handle, 10; Baltimore & Ohio, 8; Chicago & Grand Trunk, 11. Under the new arrangement the Nickel-Plate and the Chicago & Atlantic will also have to be provided for. Whatever these new roads will get must come out of the percentages of the other roads, and this is likely to cause considerable trouble, as some of the older lines think they ought to have less than they get. The Pan-Handle has greatly increased its facilities lately and asks an increase. The Grand Trunk also has steadily carried considerably more than its allotted pool percentage, and wants also an increase. The Baltimore & Ohio gets so little now that it will not be satisfied with less. Consequently the full percentages that will be followed the Nickel-Plate and Chicago & Atlantic, and the increased percentages to the Pan-Handle and Chicago & Grand Trunk—if they get any—must come out of the percentages of the three original trunk lines—the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Fort Wayne Roads.

The Council Bluffs Passenger War—Reported Cutting in Rates from St. Paul to Chicago.

There is no change in the Council Bluffs passenger-rate war. The reduction of $5 made by the Wabash on first-class tickets has not been followed by the other Council Bluffs roads. The Wabash continues to sell tickets for $9.30, limited to one day. The Northwestern, Burlington, and Rock Island Roads, which have pooled their Council Bluffs business for years past, have agreed to maintain for the present the $14.30 rate, and take no notice of the cut made by the other roads. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, which, it is charged, is responsible for the present complications by its refusal to join the pool, claims to still maintain the $14.30 rate, but its tickets are being sold outside of its regular ticket-office at the same rate as by the Wabash.

Reports were current yesterday that the rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis are also being cut. As far as can be learned no open reduction has been made by any of the lines, but it is understood that brokers and outside ticket agents are selling tickets for less than agreed rate. The regular second-class fare from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago is $9. These tickets are sold to brokers for $7.50, the other $1.50 being allowed for commission. The scalpers are at liberty to sell at whatever rate they please. The companies themselves are not allowed to sell at less than $9 under penalty of $100 fine. The roads, however, manage to get around the agreement. It is charged that in many instances a broker is brought into the railroad ticket-office, and while there will receive tickets and hand them over to the purchaser. The Minneapolis & St. Louis claims to have detected the Milwaukee & St. Paul in such a transaction. Mr. S. F. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, was questioned in regard to the reported cut on passenger rates between St. Paul and Chicago. He replied as follows in substance:

You can say that the Minneapolis & St. Louis has not violated any agreement made in regard to passenger rates. When brokers have sold our tickets to Chicago we have allowed them the same commission as other companies, but I have positive evidence in my possession that the Omaha and Milwaukee & St. Paul ticket agents at St. Paul have sold the reduced tickets over their own counters, and possibly allowed the brokers' commission afterward. The Minneapolis & St. Louis has not done any such thing as that, either in St. Paul or Minneapolis, and if trouble arises in consequence our company cannot be held responsible, but we shall be prepared to meet competition, no matter in what shape it may appear.

Reduced Rates to Conventions, Fairs, Etc.

The local committee of Passenger Agents of Chicago east-bound roads have agreed upon the following special rates: Central Michigan Agricultural Society—Fair at Lansing, Mich., Oct. 1 to 5, inclusive; round trip tickets to be sold at one fare, and will be good from Oct. 1 to 6, inclusive. Woman's Christian Temperance Union—National meeting at Detroit, Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, 1883; time limit of tickets extended to include Nov. 6, 1883. Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior—Annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24 and 25; round trip tickets at Chicago will be sold at one and one-third fare on railroad orders obtainable through Miss M. D. Wingate, Secretary Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, 75 Madison street, Chicago; tickets will be on sale Oct. 23 and 24, and will be good to return including Oct. 27. Michigan Baptist State Convention—Forty-eighth annual meeting at Coldwater, Mich., Oct. 11 to 17; tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare for the round trip on railroad orders obtainable through T. M. Shanafelt, Secretary, East Saginaw, Mich.; tickets will be good from Oct. 9 to 19, inclusive. Free Baptist Denomination of the United States and Provinces—General conference at Minneapolis Oct. 8, Nov. 1, 1883, inclusive. Waterloo Fair, Waterloo, Ind.—Oct. 1 to 5, inclusive; round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare on the days of the fair and will be good returning including Oct. 6, 1883. The Local Committee of East-Bound Roads also decided to notify connections that the Eastern railways will, upon application, quote rates from Chicago east for bona fide theatrical troupes, which can be used for basing purposes by Western lines. Theatrical rates from Chicago must not be used by Western lines unless first obtained by application to the Eastern road.

Vanderbilt's Great Wealth and How It Is Invested.

In his correspondence to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "Gath" gives the following interesting gossip regarding Vanderbilt's wealth and his relations to the New York Central:

"Can you tell me" I asked, "where Vanderbilt's money, I mean the old man's money, is now invested?"

"He has $45,000,000 in Government bonds left. He has $20,000,000 in Lake Shore and New York Central, probably more of it in Lake Shore. He has $10,000,000 in Northwestern stock and bonds. He has stock in the Red Line and other freight companies. He has something in Michigan Central. I estimate his wealth at from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000.

"Here is the report of the Central up to one year ago. It had only 4,500 stockholders in 1880. Two years later it had 7,500. That shows that Vanderbilt had sold his long line of stocks, whatever he may say, and that a larger public had got hold of them. Again, the funded debt of the New York Central ten years ago was only $37,000,000; last year it was $48,000,000. Here you can read in the official report the figures. Again, the fixed charges on the New York Central, by which I mean interest on the bonds, were only $2,-000,000 a year, and last year they were $5,-500,000, which that road has to earn before anybody can get a dividend on his stock. At the same time, as you can see by following my finger, the net earnings of the New York Central Railroad are not as large by $2,000,-000 as they were nine years ago. They reached the highest point in 1880. They were just the same in 1882 that they were in 1875."

Said I, "Why do you turn so particularly to the Central stock?"

"Because it has led all the properties in the United States, certainly in this stock market, for years past. It has been paying 8 per cent dividends. It is the backbone of the New York stock market. It has paid over $7,000,000 a year in dividends in eleven years, making $77,000,000. When it tumbles 30 per cent it is for reasons which are general to the whole stock list."

"Have Vanderbilt's sons no influence to fight this stock back to where it was?"

"They have lost money trying to stem the tide in the stock market. Every one of Vanderbilt's strong supporters who has stood in the way of this current of liquidation has been hurt badly. Mr. Vanderbilt's oldest son, Cornelius, is a very worthy man. He attends the prayer-meetings in the New York Central Depot every Sunday afternoon, and he started that branch of the Christian Association which meets there. William K. Vanderbilt, the next son, is the President of the Nickel-Plate Road and in the Executive Board of the Central, but he knows enough to see that the smaller fortunes of himself and his family could be swept away if the bull side of things at present. The fact is that, as great as the increase of our country is in population and production, it has not grown as fast as competition. The increase is being perpetually discounted by new carrying corporations. Next year the entire way business of the New York Central will be divided up by an active young rival."

The Trunk-Line Passenger Pool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—One of the provisions of the passenger-pooling arrangement of the trunk-line railroads is that every road shall redeem its own tickets when presented at the full schedule rates. This was made as a means of preventing the sale of tickets to brokers for resale at less than schedule rates. Notwithstanding this fact, brokers have been obtaining tickets over the trunk lines in some mysterious manner, and selling them at from $1 to $2 below the schedule rates. Of course, the way in which these tickets are obtained is an unsolved mystery to the railroad companies. They have been greatly pained, too, by reason of the fact that tickets over their roads have been presented at their offices for redemption under the provision alluded to at full schedule rates—pained because they have been compelled to abide by their agreement and pay out more money than they or the brokers have received for them. But they are more especially pained because they know that these tickets have been purchased and presented for redemption by people in the employ of the wicked competitors solely for the purpose of making the offenders pay for their connivance with the ticket-brokers. Visitors at Lansing's ticket-office found starting them in the face today a placard which read:

One hundred dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person purchasing a ticket for the purpose of having it redeemed. Such an offense is punishable under Chap. vi., Sec. 264 of the revised penal code.

Two young ladies tripped into Mr. Lansing's office early this morning and asked for two tickets for Chicago, by way of the Erie Road. When asked if they had baggage they said no. They did not want a sleeping-car berth, and declined to have the tickets delivered at their residence, or even to state where they resided. Mr. Lansing suspected that they were "spotters," sent out directly or indirectly by the agents of some other road, so he quietly called their attention to the placard quoted above, and then offered to sell them the tickets. The young ladies were very much embarrassed, blushed deeply, decided that they didn't want to go to Chicago, and got out of the office as quickly as possible. Two or three young men who may have been speculators desirous of making a dollar or two in this way, dodged after seeing the placard. Now Mr. Lansing circumvents these speculators and spotters by giving to purchasers of tickets an order for rebate to be collected at a branch office at the Western terminus, and requires purchasers with whom he is not personally acquainted to pay full fare and take a rebate order. The speculators are shut off summarily by this method, and the roads which do business with the brokers, and pay commissions to them, in spite of their agreement not to do so, are happy. That the payment of commissions continues in spite of the agreements to the contrary is proved by the sale of first-class tickets below schedule rates, and this fact gives rise to much ill-feeling, which will probably result in trouble when the war in freight rates, for which the roads are preparing, begins.

Hoosac Tunnel Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The returns made by the Hoosac Tunnel managers to the State Auditor for the month of August give a most encouraging showing for the future of the tunnel. For the first time for many years the amount paid into the Treasury is really in excess of the amount drawn out, and this in spite of the fact that two-thirds of the expenditures were on construction account. The expenditures for August were $40,754, of which $35,987 were for double track. The returns for the eight months of the present fiscal year show a steady increase in earnings, and it is confidently expected that as soon as the double-tracking is completed the tunnel will net the State an average of $20,000 a month, which within a year will increase to $40,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. O. R. Whitney, for the last two years Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the West Shore Railway Company's ferries at New York City.

The number of cars weighed by the Western Railway Weighing Association during the month of August, 1883, was 63,480, being an increase over the previous month of 14,551 cars, and 5,234 cars over August, 1882. The total number of cars weighed during the year ending Aug. 31, 1883, was 575,159, an increase of 17,360 over the previous year.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central for the month ending Aug. 31, 1883, were as follows: In Illinois, $645,185; in Iowa, $152,705; Southern Division, $231,851; total, $1,079,721. For the corresponding month in 1882 the gross earnings were: In Illinois, $668,844; in Iowa, $160,521; Southern Division, $236,851; total, $1,-064,256.

The meeting of the Chicago and St. Louis pool, which was to have been held at the Grand Pacific Hotel next Friday, has been indefinitely postponed. As stated yesterday, the Alton and Illinois Central have canceled their notices of withdrawal from the pool, and have agreed to continue the present pooling arrangement until Jan. 1 next. Owing to this arrangement it is not necessary to hold a meeting.

Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk, arrived at Duluth Sept. 8, and was interviewed on the future of his road in the Northwest. He said he came to Duluth to visit a piece of which he had heard much and with which his company expects to have close connections than it has now by the Barnie line of steamers. The Grand Trunk Company, he said, had not given up the idea of building a direct line from Chicago to Duluth, and that sooner or later the company would build to Duluth, in which city it now owned some property, and would own more in the near future.

Mr. William S. Mellen, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, announces that L. Brown has been appointed agent at Bruce, Dak., a new station twelve miles north of Brookings. On and after this day freight for that point may be forwarded without prepayment of charges. The rates between Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Racine Junction, or Kenosha and Bruce will be the same as are now in effect between those points and Estelline, Dak. Other stations will use interstate tariffs and Joint Western classification, unless otherwise specially instructed.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Burlington, has gone to California, and expects to be in San Francisco Sept. 20 to attend the meeting of General Managers of the various Pacific routes for the purpose of arranging a new pool on Pacific Coast business. This pool includes the Southern route from New Orleans via El Paso; Missouri Pacific Texas & Pacific; Southern Pacific; Atlantic & Pacific; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Burlington & Missouri River); Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; Denver & Rio Grande; Central Pacific; Union Pacific (main line and Kansas Pacific); Northern Pacific, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The present pool only includes the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Southern Pacific.

BRUTAL SLUGGERS.

A Savage Prize-Fight Between Two Chicago Toughs at Sheffield, Ind.

A savagely-fought prize-fight, which was brought to a sudden termination by one of the contestants being knocked senseless in the fourth round, was fought near Sheffield, Ind., just over the State line, at daylight yesterday morning. The men engaged were Riley, an engineer on one of the river tugs, and a butcher on Jackson street. The stakes were $275 a side, and as the spectators were few and select there was plenty of money displayed, heavy bets being wagered on the result. The fight was kept very quiet, and not more than a dozen or fifteen Chicago sports accompanied the two sluggers, the party going out on the midnight train over the Lake Shore. Soon after daylight the ropes were pitched and the ring made ready. After stripping to their undershirts and drawers, the men stepped into the centre of the ring, Riley making a humorous remark which caused the other to smile. They shook hands, and almost immediately set to work in earnest. Either man was a powerful specimen of manhood, weighing in the neighborhood of 190 pounds, and the fight was desperate from the start. There was little sparring against time, but every blow was made to tell. After two minutes of sharp, hard hitting Riley succeeded in getting a blow in under his opponent's jaw, and following it up with a volley straight between the eyes knocked him clean off his feet, which ended the round, with first knock-down and first blood for Riley.

The butcher came up to the scratch for the second round apparently none the worse for his punishment, while Riley was as fresh as ever. At the word the heavy hitting began, each man seeming to be anxious to force the fighting. The butcher got on one on Riley's cheek, and the engineer retorted with a stinger on the ribs. The round was finally closed by Riley again knocking his man clean off his feet, to the intense delight of the spectators. Riley now became the favorit, his backers giving slight odds.

When the men stood up for the third round it was plain that the savage was slugging was telling on them. Riley, however, appeared the fresher of the two, and was not as much marked as his opponent. There was no let-up to the fighting, however, which was as fierce as at first. It was give and take for the first part of the round. In the midst of a fierce rally the butcher saw his opportunity and let drive with his whole weight, landing a savage blow on the pit of the engineer's stomach. Riley went over like a ten-pin, and lay on the grass like a dead man, while a tremor passed over his limbs. A spectator assured a TRIBUNE reporter that the crowd was badly frightened, thinking at first the man were dead. He was unconscious for nearly ten minutes; but was finally restored to consciousness, and after a short time was able to walk. The butcher was awarded the fight and the stakes by the referee. It was the opinion of the crowd that Riley was the better man and would have won the fight but for the terrible blow he received.

It is not known just how the party got back to Chicago, it is probable, however, that they took an early train. At any rate the fight was not generally known in South Chicago till nearly night, and at police headquarters at Hyde Park nothing whatever was known concerning it.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given from box No. 459, caused by the discovery of flames in the rear part of the upper story of the two-story frame dwelling at No. 34 Holt avenue, owned by Fred Schiller and occupied by Fred Jacobs. The fire was extinguished with perhaps $100 damage, but during its progress quite an exciting event took place. Fred Jacobs, who lives at the number where the fire took place, is an old German 75 years of age and an invalid. He was in bed up-stairs in the room where the fire originated, and was in great peril until F. Steele, who lives at No. 34 Holt avenue, burst open his room and bore him down stairs into the open air. As it was Jacobs was severely burned about the face and hands. His brave rescuer was also badly burned on the hands. Jacobs was taken to his son's residence, corner of Bickerdike and Erie streets, and received medical attention. It was the opinion of the attending physician that he has received such a shock that, considering his age and injuries, it is scarcely possible for him to recover, but yesterday he was discharged from the hospital, and announced his intention of living a great many years longer.

Wild excitement prevailed about noon yesterday along Blue Island avenue. A frenzied cow started from the viaduct and rushed madly down the street, viciously attacking everything that presented itself. At the corner of Blue Island avenue an old man, a street-cleaner, sat on the curbstone eating his dinner. The infuriated animal rushed upon him and tossed him several feet into the air, but continued on her way without further attacking him, and the old man escaped with a few bruises. The animal next rushed into the cigar factory of Samuel Goldwater, at No. 295 Blue Island avenue, and forced her way into the dining-room in the rear where the family were eating. The dining-room was very speedily vacated, and the cow was permitted to have things her own way until she had effectually demolished everything in sight. She then rushed out upon the street again, but at the corner of Taylor street and Blue Island avenue her career was ended by a shot from Officer La Pianta's revolver. The damage inflicted at Goldwater's amounted to $100.

Hong Sing, the proprietor of a Chinese laundry at No. 211 West Randolph street, is at the Desplaines Street Station, charged with assault with a deadly weapon. The intended victim of Sing's ire is George Eifert, of No. 391 West Randolph street.

Jordon Miller, colored, who Monday evening cut Harvey Moore, also colored, at the "Ark," on Clark street, near Twenty-second, was captured last evening. Miller had been secreting himself in the box surrounding the fire-plug at the corner of Polk and Clark streets. Moore was last evening reported as being in a serious though not necessarily dangerous condition.

THE RESULT OF EDUCATION.

[*Brooklyn Eagle.*]—In the elegant drawing-room of a Cincinnati pork-merchant's mansion a large company was assembled. All the luxury that wealth could command contributed to the gratification of the guests. Upon a blue satin divan the pork-merchant's daughter, gorgeous in silks and pearls and diamonds, was conversing with a friend. Presently her father approached and said:

"Pauline, I want to say a word to you."

The girl arose and accompanied her parent to the seclusion of a bay-window.

"Pauline," began the old man, "there's a couple of Cleveland dudes in the dining-room having a hot talk about Copernicus. I was afraid they were going to ask me to decide the dispute, so I made some excuse to get out and come to you. Now tell me, who was Copernicus anyhow?"

"O father," exclaimed Pauline, "How could you be so ignorant? Why, any schoolboy knows who Copernicus was. He sailed from Palos, Spain, on the 3d of August, 1492, and discovered America the following October."

The venerable purveyor of swine gazed exultingly at his daughter a moment, and then said, with a suggestion of sadness in his tone:

"Pauline, my child, if I had your brains I might have been a United States Senator from Ohio."

MARINE NEWS.

Grave Fears that the Schooner Starlight Was Wrecked on Georgian Bay Friday.

The Schooner Graham Brothers Struck by the Squall and Beached Near Death's Door.

Two Tugs Attempt to Release the Sumatra, but Fail—The Laura Belle Broken in Two.

Possible Loss of Two Schooners on Georgian Bay.

There are grave fears entertained that the schooner Starlight was wrecked on Georgian Bay during the disastrous gale of last week. A letter received here yesterday from Capt. J. B. Hall, of the schooner Reed Case, states that he passed the Starlight about midway between the Flower-Pot and Cove Island Friday. At that time her canvas was gone and she was drifting broadsides towards the rocks. Another schooner was also in peril. The locality where she was last seen by Capt. Hall is an exceedingly dangerous one, and abounds with numerous rocky reefs. During the last few years several vessels have been wrecked there. The Starlight is owned by Hitchcock & Foster, of this port. Inquiry at their office revealed the fact that they had not heard from her since Sept. 1. The schooner was then at Midland discharging her cargo of grain. Capt. Mahlman, her master, telegraphed that he expected to leave for St. Joseph Island to load lumber for Chicago the following day. The run from Midland to St. Joseph Island is usually made in thirty-six hours. A letter dated Sept. 4 was received from St. Joseph Island stating that the schooner had not yet arrived. Beyond this the owners were ignorant of the whereabouts of their vessel. They are inclined to believe that she will yet turn up. Tower Morey harbor is but a few miles from where she was last seen, and she may have reached there, and after making repairs gone on to St. Joseph Island, with which there is no reliable communication. The crew of the Starlight consists of Capt. W. Mahlman, his son, and six men whose names are unknown. Capt. Mahlman resides here. The schooner is one of the oldest on the lakes, but is supposed to be in good repair. She was built at Saginaw in 1856, and rebuilt in 1873. Her registered tonnage is 307, and her rating in the marine register is "A 1." She is valued at $8,500 and insured for $6,000. Capt. Hall's letter was written to his wife, and not intended for publication, but as the Captain has a widespread reputation as being a thorough navigator, it is given in full. It was written at East Tawas Saturday, and reads as follows:

"If you have heard about the recent gales you are no doubt anxious to know how the Reed Case and her crew have been affected by them. During the gales of Tuesday and Wednesday last we were at Midland. We left there Wednesday at 4 p. m., and beat into St. Grant's Tomb by dark, and our boom ends most of the way. We found four other vessels there windbound, and remained with them at anchor until yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, when we left with a moderate breeze northeast, which gradually freshened into a heavy gale, with frequent rain-squalls. We came from Giant's Tomb here in twenty-one and one-half hours; distance 222 miles. From Cove Island we ran here before the wind, under double-reefed foresail in twelve hours; distance 122 miles. You may know we had a very rough time all the way. The sea on Georgian Bay was frightful. I never thought it possible for half so large a sea to raise there with the wind directly across the bay.

"The schooner Starlight just ahead of us, between the Flower Pot and Cove Island, became suddenly so disabled in the loss of her canvas that she was forced to anchor. She soon broached to the wind and sea, and then again she fell off broadside to the wind and sea. When we lost sight of her she seemed to be drifting helplessly broadside toward the rocks between Echo and Cove Islands. Another loaded schooner was at anchor tailing so nearly on the rocks at Cove Island that she seemed just ready to strike. The sea was making fearful breaches over the vessel and dashing with great force upon the rocks just astern of her. If these vessels were driven on the rocks they must have gone to pieces in a very short time. Where the Starlight was drifting the rocks were so high and precipitous that I fear that the crew might not be able to save themselves. The violence of the gale increased very much after we passed these vessels.

"The wind has now changed to north northwest. There is a large fleet of steam and sailing vessels in the bay here windbound. Some are large steamers and sailing vessels bound for Chicago. The schooner Lucerne is anchored outside of the point rolling heavily, and has carried away a part of her bulwarks. This must be what is usually called equinoxial weather, and I look for a mild spell to follow. I hope this will be the last load of lumber this season for the Reed Case."

High and Dry on the Beach.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Schooner Graham Brothers is out high and dry on the beach at Garrett's Bay, in Green Bay, just south of Death's Door. She was caught out in the blow of Friday night, and dropped anchor in five fathoms of water. A heavy squall struck her and she was rapidly driven ashore. It will take considerable work to get her afloat again. The tug Gregory went to the stranded vessel this morning to attempt her release. The Graham Brothers is loaded with wood for James Hanson, of Ephraim, Ind., and is insured against total loss only. She is a small schooner of only eighty-two tons burden, and was built at Green Bay in 1874. Her owner is W. W. Cargill, of Green Bay, who values her at about $3,500.

The Sumatra Still on the Beach—The Laura Belle Broken in Two.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The schooner Sumatra lies broadside on the beach, leaning towards the lake, in about three feet of water. There are a few large bowlders near her. The wind has been south for two days, and she has not pounded any. If not released before another northeaster comes she will probably be damaged considerably. Before going on the beach she was scuttled, and now has over two feet of water in her, otherwise she is not damaged badly. Two harbor tugs pulled on her yesterday and today, but without success.

An agent of the Chicago Marine Insurance Pool and Capt. Hastings visited the schooner Laura Belle today, and think she will be a total loss. She lies head on, and is broken in two. A thorough examination will be made tomorrow.

The Clinton Finds Her Tow.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Clinton secured her tow today. They sailed down from Point au Sable, where they had found shelter after breaking away. The Clinton leaves with them tonight.

Lake Freights and Charters.

There was a general falling off in the inquiry for grain vessels yesterday, and freights have unmistakable signs of having weakened. Shippers having cargoes to load were endeavoring to trade rates a half cent, but so far as could be learned they were unsuccessful. Carriers maintained an unusual degree of firmness, and refused to accept anything under previous quotations. They were demanding 4¼ cents on corn and 5 cents on wheat to Buffalo. There was but little tonnage on the market, and but very few engagements were made. Late in the afternoon there was a little more active inquiry for room, and it is said previous rates were paid.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Clyde, wheat and corn	62,000
Propeller Vanderbilt, corn	45,000
Propeller Commodore, corn	45,000
Schooner George, Garland, corn	45,000
To Garnis.	
Schooner Clara Parker, corn	30,000
Schooner L. M. Mason, corn	15,000
Schooner John Raber, corn	15,000
To Tonawanda.	
Schooner T. L. Parker, corn	45,000
Total	300,000

Canadian Ports—Scarcity of Sailors—Marking the Entrance to Midland Harbor—Seaman's Union Advance Wages — Vesselmen Strike — The Burned Glenfinlas Sold.

BARNIA, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Canada, from Montreal, general cargo, and sailed for Chicago.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Ella Murton, Chicago, corn. Sailors are plentiful here, but don't seem anxious to work. A vessel Captain wanting three today had some difficulty in securing them, although wages are $2.50 per day.

MIDLAND, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Harbormaster has received instructions from the Deputy Minister of Marine directing him to report to that department as to the necessity of locating six can buoys towards the entrance of Midland Harbor, which with the lighthouse on Hope Island will prove a great boon and protection to the shipping interest, and also confer a permanent benefit to the important harbor of Midland.

PORT HOPE, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—At a special meeting of the Sailors' Union held here today wages were raised to $3 per day. In consequence of this vessels have struck for $1.25 per 1,000 on lumber, and will not load until they procure the above freight.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners R. W. Folger, Kingston to Cleveland, iron-ore; Bavaria, Kingston to Algoma Mills, railroad iron; J. H. Brock, Belleville to Cleveland, iron-ore; G. B. Sloan, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; propellers Van Allan, Kingston to Cleveland, light; Dominion, Hamilton to Toledo, light.

The hull and damaged machinery of the burned propeller Canadian was sold by the underwriters yesterday and was purchased by Capt. James Murray, of St. Catharines, for $950.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners O. M. Bond, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Bismarck, Kingston to Detroit, light; Penokee, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Bessie Barwick, Kingston to Detour, light; Bavaria, Kingston to Algoma Mills, railroad iron; propellers Northerner, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; California, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Lake Ontario, Hamilton to Toledo, light. Nothing down.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers J. N. Glide and consorts, 10:10; J. E. Potts, 11:10; Mackinaw and barges, 12:15; Clarion, 1:45; Niagara and barges, 1:45; Baltze and Mystic Star, Ada, Medora, Guiding Star, 12:35; Kate Williams, L. Hanna and barges, 4:35; Kate Moffatt and H. H. Kent, Saveland and John Schuelle, 5; Boston, 5:30; Mayflower and barges, 6:45; Alpena and barges, 10; John B. Lyon and consorts, Wells and Master, 12; Hackett and Three Brothers, 12:15; Crusader and H. Bissell, O. Ames, Bolivia, 4; Empire State, 4:30; Waverly, 6:30; Sanilac, 7:30; Jim Shields, 7:45; Continental and consorts, 7:30; Toledo, 7:50.

Passed down—Propellers William Edwards, Golden Age, and M. W. Pare, 2:30; William H. Barnum, 3:40; H. Everett and consorts, 4; G. Houston, Emperor and consorts, 4:30; J. S. Ruby, 10:30; E. K. Roberts, 11; D. M. Wilson and consort, 11:30; Rochester, 2:15. Wind northeast; weather fine.

Lake Erie—No Change in Coal Freights—Canal Freights Steady—The Potomac Will Lay Up—Sale of the Nebraska Postponed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Siberia, rye; Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; H. W. Blanchard, corn, etc.; D. Ballentine, corn; schooner Northwest, corn. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Avon, sundries; Alaska, sundries; New York, sundries; H. E. Packer, coal; Colorado, sundries; schooners Joseph Paige, coal; G. S. Hazard, coal; E. A. Nicholson, coal. There was no change in coal freights today. Coal is still in small supply, and some vessels are content to leave with half or two-thirds of their usual cargoes. Engagements for Chicago—Schooner Thomas F. Sheldon, coal at 60 cents. For Milwaukee—Steamer D. Ballentine and consort Northwest, coal at 60 cents. Canal freights remained steady and were active at 6¼ cents on wheat and 6 cents on corn to Buffalo. Capt. Peter Wex, of the propeller Potomac, is here. W. Watson, who in reality owns the Potomac, says that she will likely not be placed in commission again this season, as it is now time for bad weather and she has in the last few years acquired a great notion for going ashore.

The steamer Albert J. Wright, which had been in the excursion business for the last four months, has again been fitted up. She will tow the barges H. J. Mills, A. J. Sherman, and S. D. Hungerford. The Commercial of Superior Nebraska has to have been sold today under foreclosure of a mortgage for some $10,000, held by S. Bliss, of Cleveland. She was sold some time ago to Mrs. Hamilton by virtue of a civil judgment held by her, subject to this Bliss mortgage. On account of the referee's ill

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Lord Headly, of England, is at the Palmer.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. May, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

George A. Kellogg, of New Haven, Conn., is at the Leland.

D. M. Osborn, Mayor of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge David Rover, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. F. A. Bettleheim, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is at the Palmer.

F. F. Jaques, of Philadelphia, and C. B. Hull, of Detroit, are at the Tremont.

Mr. Samuel Shoeneman, of the Board of Trade, is back from a three years' sojourn in Europe.

Ald. George White returned yesterday from a four-weeks' trip, most of which was devoted to the exploration of the lake regions of Minnesota.

Reports at the Internal Revenue Office show that the average yield of spirits per bushel of grain used in this district in August was 3.97 gallons.

The County Treasurer sold the delinquent property in Thornton yesterday, and will reach Calumet today. He will commence on South Chicago special assessments in a few days.

Mr. N. C. Draper is lying very low at his residence, No. 2950 Vernon avenue, and is scarcely expected to recover, as he was taken with a rigor Saturday. His disease is blood-poisoning from the kidneys.

Edward Parradee, the young man who was shot by Policeman O'Brien, was taken to his home in South Chicago yesterday. O'Brien's case will come up for trial before Justice Bremer, of that place, Thursday morning.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 58; 9 a. m., 60; 10 a. m., 63; 11 a. m., 65; 12 a. m., 65; 1 p. m., 72; 3 p. m., 66; 6 p. m., 64. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.75; 6 p. m., 29.69.

July 8, at the instigation of John Goetz, proprietor of a State street store, Samuel Warner, the assistant cashier, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The grand jury having failed to find a true bill Warner was yesterday discharged, and today proposes to bring suit against Goetz, claiming damages of $5,000.

Myrtle McGee, aged 11, whose parents live at No. 579 North Market street, tried to light the fire to prepare the evening meal yesterday by pouring kerosene oil into the stove. An explosion followed, and the girl was badly burned from head to foot. A physician from the Alexian Brothers' Hospital attended her, and stated that she could not recover.

It was stated in an article on the matrix-writer, recently printed in this paper, that the type-matrix composition invented by Charles H. Davids made indentations in a sheet of lead at the rate of eight or ten words a minute. It is now learned that the statements made as to the rate of speed were not correct, and that a much higher rate is claimed by the inventor.

D. Carr Aldrich, the attorney, had some dispute two or three days ago with P. X. Dudley regarding the cost of a pair of shoes. Dudley went to Aldrich's office at No. 156 Washington street, to demand money or goods, and, not getting the money, he set about getting the other. He was pulled before Aldrich was seriously damaged, and fined $3 and costs yesterday by Justice Kistler.

The police are looking for the man who entered the residence of Mr. John Mitchell, No. 617 West Monroe street, some time during Monday night and stole a gold watch and chain, $27 in cash, and $1,900 in notes. The burglar gained an entrance to the house by prying open a front window in a hasty effort to get outside again he overlooked about $50 in cash in one of Mr. Mitchell's coat-pockets.

The case of W. H. Moore, who is charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes, came up before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and was taken under advisement until Saturday. Moore went to St. Louis and obtained a bogus lease of a store, intending, it is charged, to swindle the proprietor, Nathan Newfeldt. The United States mails were used to carry on a fictitious correspondence.

The committee which has charge of the invitations to the banquet to be given to Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge on his arrival here had another meeting yesterday. It was decided that the number of invitations should be fixed at 400, the price of the dinner to be $15 a plate. The place where the banquet will be held has not yet been decided on, nor has it yet been ascertained positively when Sir John will get here.

The Chicago Athenæum entered upon its thirteenth year yesterday under encouraging circumstances. The cash receipts were the largest of any opening day in its history. During the summer great improvements have been made in the drawing department. The old drawing-tables have been replaced by newly-invented adjustable tables. New apparatus has also been put in the gymnasium, and all the bathrooms are being refitted and painted.

Mr. Beebe, of the commission firm of McCormick & Bebee, was asked what he knew of the disappearance of J. C. Bedell, one of his buyers, from Vincennes, Ind. "Nothing," he replied. "He simply took a few orders for us. We never knew much of him. Some dispatches say he came to Chicago. If he did he didn't come to see us. He had nothing to speak of belonging to us. We knew nothing about his habits. It is probable he got caught in some sort of a deal."

Officer Peter Ebersoll, who does duty at the Post-Office, and W. H. Springfield were taken before Justice Lyon yesterday to answer to the charge of false imprisonment, preferred by Anson M. Truesdell. A few days ago Springfield saw Truesdell in the Post-Office with an open knife in his hand, and, evidently fearing that some injury deed was contemplated, had him arrested by Ebersoll. Truesdell was discharged by Justice Prindiville, and now thinks it is his turn.

Last evening Willis Jones, a street arab who frequents the Board of Trade alley, was arrested on the complaint of G. R. Bennett, who charges the boy with having relieved his pockets of a fine gold watch and chain. At the Harrison Street Station, where young Jones was locked up, Bennett was rather too liberal in using the language, and it became apparent that he was intoxicated he was also locked up, charged with being drunk and disorderly. Bennett is a stranger in the city.

The following streets have been paved with granit: Monroe, from State to Wabash avenue; Madison, from State to Wabash avenue; South Water, from State to Michigan avenue; Randolph, from Clark to Wabash avenue; Washington, from Dearborn to Wabash avenue; State, from Jackson to the river. The streets that will be completed in the spring are Clark, from Jackson to the river; Madison, from Clark to the river; and Wabash avenue, from Madison to the Rush street bridge.

An adjourned meeting of the boot and shoe men was held last night at the Sherman House. The committee to which was referred the constitution and by-laws made its report, and after discussing the subject for nearly two hours the matter was referred back to the committee. The following officers were elected: President, F. A. Garlick; First Vice-President, Thomas McCabe; Second Vice-President, P. B. Kerrigan; Treasurer, F. W. Brennan; Secretary, C. H. Lynch. The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Archbishop Feehan, who is in Baltimore attending the meeting of the Bishops who are to arrange for going to Rome in response to the Papal mandate, will return to Chicago Friday or Saturday, and be present at the services of the consecration of Father Riordan next Sunday as coadjutor to Bishop Alemany, of California, with the right of succession. The Archbishop went to Baltimore unaccompanied by any of the church dignitaries of this city. The consecration will take place in the Cathedral of the Holy Name.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives Bonfield and Kay arrested at the store of S. A. Maxwell, No. 134 Wabash avenue, N. B. Bush, a salesman, and a boy named Herman Haufer for a series of systematic larcenies. Maxwell is a dealer in playing-cards and other gambling devices. A gambler named Ludwig was also arrested shortly afterward, charged with receiving the stolen property. The latter arrest was made at No. 113 Madison street. It is not known how much was stolen, but it is alleged that the peculations cover several months.

Charles Kleans, one of the two runners accused of swindling an immigrant named Jacob Dorreschuk out of $40 by inducing him to exchange $100 in gold for $60 in currency on the representation that gold was not good money in Kansas, whither Dorreschuk was going, had an examination before Justice Foote yesterday and was discharged. Kleans was identified as one of the men who received the immigrant's money, but the immigrant could not identify as his own the money found in Kleans' possession, and the Justice thought no case had been established.

The Controller yesterday sent the following to J. Flynn, Bailiff of the South Division Police Court: "My attention has been called to the very large number of executions for violations of the dog ordinance issued by your court and turned over to you for collection. I desire to impress upon you the importance of collecting these fines promptly, and hereby request that you use every effort to accomplish that result, and file your report in this office at an early day. If you need assistance in this matter let me know at once, and I will endeavor to procure the same."

The County Board of Education met in Superintendent Lane's office yesterday afternoon. Bills amounting to $310 were ordered to be paid. The County Board was requested to appropriate $25,000 for salaries, furniture, supplies, etc., for this year. The Committee on Supplies was directed to purchase 100 desks to meet the increased attendance. Col. Parker, Principal of the Normal School, reported 230 in the normal department proper, 125 in the grammar grade of the training department, 117 in the primary, 40 in the kindergarden, and 43 in the institute class.

It is now safe to announce that Mr. Moody will speak next Sunday morning and evening at the Chicago Avenue Church. It is not certain that Mr. Sankey will be here until the opening of the convention next Tuesday, but in any event it is thought that thousands beyond the capacity of the building to accommodate will desire to hear the noted evangelist. To accommodate as many and incommode as few as possible admission will be by ticket. The tickets for the morning service will be given out this afternoon from the church, corner of Chicago avenue and La Salle street, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

Last Sunday night Warden H. Wright, a young man boarding at the New York House, was passing near the corner of Van Buren street and Third avenue when he saw two men engaged in a dispute with a young woman. Finally one of the men struck her, and then Wright interferred in her behalf. He was stabbed in the right side for his trouble, and is now at the County Hospital. His assailants escaped at the time, but yesterday morning John Powell and John Stewart, who are thought to be the guilty pair, were arrested and locked up at the armory. They deny all knowledge of the cutting.

All the assistants, Marshals, and staff officers for the Sobieski celebration will report to the Grand Marshal for duty at 2 o'clock p. m. on the corner of Noble and Bradley streets. The societies will assemble at their respective places of meeting at 2 o'clock p. m., and from there they will march to the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets, where the procession will be formed. The following is the line of march: Randolph street to Fifth avenue, to Washington, to La Salle, to Monroe, to State, to Harrison, to Wabash avenue, to Lake street, to State, to Chicago avenue, to Clark street, to Randolph, and to Central Music-Hall.

Gov. Hamilton passed through the city yesterday on his way to the soldiers' reunion at Ottawa. He said that he had heard nothing of any petition for the removal of Park-Commissioner Clark, and indicated that he did not have any idea that the matter would be pressed. Speaking of politics, he had no doubt that either Secretary Lincoln or Senator Logan, if nominated for the Presidency, would carry this State by a heavy majority. As to whether either of these gentlemen would be or cared to be the nominee he could not say. That the old Democratic ticket of Tilden and Hendricks would be renominated seemed preposterous to him.

Anthony Lyons and William Hines, two dock-laborers, last evening about 6 o'clock engaged in a quarrel near the Clark street bridge. Lyons struck Hines in the head with a billy, knocking him senseless, in which condition he remained for three hours. On recovering consciousness he was still unable to speak, his tongue appearing to have been paralyzed by the blow. Lyons is locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, and Hines was taken home by friends who found him at the police-station, where the policeman who had picked him up, with the customary astuteness of the guardian of the peace, had removed him on suspicion of being drunk.

The attendance at the Exposition yesterday and last evening was, if anything, larger than the previous day. There were 6,000 or 8,000 visitors from first to last, and about 5,000 last evening at one time. Every part of the exhibition attracted the interested attention of the strollers through the building, but as usual the art gallery had most worshipers, though for a while last evening it had to divide the honors with the orchestra. Prof. Fred Austin's cornet solo, including "Marriage Bells" and "Home, Sweet Home," drew out rapturous applause. It was noticeable last evening that a large number of people from the humbler walks of life, particularly the wives of mechanics and laboring-men, were present and entered into the spirit of the show.

A quiet but very stylish wedding was that of Miss Rose Groverman to Mr. R. Gordon Ellis of the American Powder Company, which was celebrated at Grace Episcopal Church last evening by the Rev. Dr. Locke. There were no groomsmen nor bridesmaids. The ushers were Messrs. R. G. Clarke, W. F. Dummer, J. F. Titus, and Col. Wheeler. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Turner, of the Grand Pacific, was simply attired in a short white mull made with high corsage, flounced with ruffles of Oriental lace, and profusely trimmed with satin ribbon to match. She wore mousquetaire tan-colored gloves, and carried a bouquet of pink and white roses. A hat covered with lace and white plumes took the place of the regulation bride's veil. The bride's mother, Mrs. Groverman, wore a trained, jetted, black brocaded silk, with garniture of tulle and white roses. There was no reception. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis going directly to their new home, 6647 Wentworth avenue, Englewood.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At the regular meeting of the Academy of Sciences last evening, Mr. William Bross delivered an address on the region of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He said that British Columbia, for a distance of 1,000 or 1,500 miles north of the United States border, was a magnificent wheat country. The climate was modified by the Japan stream in the Pacific Ocean, and was much warmer than other places in that latitude. The country was filling up with great rapidity along the railroad, 400 miles of which the company built in one year. He had seen a town there of 3,500 inhabitants which was only two years old. Beyond Manitoba no liquor was allowed. The red-coats entered the trains and made a search for bottles of whisky. The result was a healthy, sober, thrifty, and good order in the regions beyond. Dr. S. R. Haven gave an interesting account of a visit he paid lately to the western coast of Florida, and of some of his explorations on the prehistoric mounds of that country. He found many human skulls, and a large proportion of them were perforated on the back part. He subsequently found similar perforations in the conch-shells of the shell-mounds. The method, he said, is thought were made by the Indians, so that they could blow the conch out and eat it. This suggested to him the theory that the perforated skulls were the skulls of people who had been burned at the stake, and that the holes were made in them so that the cooked brains could be blown out and eaten by the cannibal Indians. Dr. George W. Mason, of Bloomington, gave a brief address of an ancient forest that had been discovered in a coal shaft in McLean County, 170 feet below the surface. It was voted that a meeting be held two weeks hence to hear a lecture from Dr. Edward Andrews, after which the academy adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In Judge Rogers' court yesterday the trial of Lawrence Dignan and Patrick O'Brien for rape was begun with a jury. The complaining witness was a woman named Mary Mills, and the alleged offense was committed June 23 on Twelfth street, near the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad tracks. The testimony for the prosecution was given by Mary Mills and Officers Barrett and Valentine. The defendants then testified in their own defense, after which the trial was adjourned to today to enable them to get other witnesses. Stephen Moore, tried likewise by the court without a jury, was found guilty of burglary and robbery, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary on each charge. Abraham Robinowsky was tried without a jury and found guilty of obtaining four coats by false pretenses. The clothes belonged to Rabbi Barit, who had deposited them with a man named Lapowich. Robinowsky was charged with getting them from Lapowich by representing that Rabbi Barit had sent him for them. He then went to the Rabbi and told him that he, Robinowsky, had paid a man in the Rabbi's congregation $40 for a pointer-dog, and commanded the Rabbi to compel the man to refund the money. In order to stimulate the Rabbi to use his influence he informed him that he had got possession of his four coats and would never return them unless he induced the other man to return the dog-money. Judge Rogers recognized an acquaintance in Robinowsky's son, and suspended the old man's sentence. Judge Rogers granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday for James Rice, who is in jail charged with committing a burglary on the premises of Gertie Tieben, at 339 State street.

THE OLD ZOUAVES.

About a dozen of the old members of the United States Zouave Cadets met at the Sherman House last night for the purpose of reorganization. The following officers were elected: President, Edwin L. Brand; Vice-President, Freeman Conner; Secretary and Treasurer, Harrison Kelley; Historian, Edward B. Knox; Custodian, Bennet B. Botsford: Executive Committee, John B. Lloyd, John C. Long, and George H. Fergus. It was decided to hold a reunion the 15th of next September, as that date will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the winning of the champion flag at the United States Fair held here twenty-four years ago. A number of letters from old comrades were read. The Zouaves were under the command of Col. Ellsworth and drilled by him in 1859. There are about fifty surviving members, twenty-two residing in this city.

ON THE BOARD.

THE EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY FROSTS SUBSIDING—A DECLINE IN CORN.

There was a general feeling on the Board of Trade yesterday that the stories about the frost had been exaggerated, and that little damage had been done within the corn belt. A large number of "shorts" who had sold at the top figures Monday bought at lower prices yesterday, making a profit of from one and one-half to two cents. Early in the day the pressure to sell was quite strong, but later prices rallied. October corn, which opened at 50, went down to 50¾. May corn opened at 50 and closed at 51. The fluctuations in the market were numerous but were not wide. Wheat was active and more independent of corn than on the previous day. The impression gained ground that the old crop of corn would be wanted before the new one was available. A TRIBUNE reporter met a well-informed man from Danville, Ill., who made the statement that in his opinion the recent frost, instead of damaging the corn, would hasten its maturity. The warmer weather yesterday did much to restore the tone of the market and to inspire a general feeling of confidence.

COURT GLEANINGS.

Judge Anthony's call next Monday will be the first fifty cases on his September calendar.

An error was made yesterday in the report of Judge Smith's call. He is in the Criminal Court, and will have no call of his law calendar until October. The call as given of Judge Smith was for Judge Williamson.

A VERY LARGE SUIT OVER A VERY SMALL MATTER.

Some time ago Isaac F. Gear finding his private exchequer in a very dilapidated condition called on his friend John Griffin for a loan of $5, which was given, no particular time being set for payment. Time rolled on at its usual rate for several months, but Gear seemed to forget to repay the loan, and Griffin, feeling that his trust had been betrayed, finally had Gear arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The latter was subjected to the company of the cockroaches in the police station over Sunday night, but was discharged Monday morning by the Justice. He thinks his venial fault in failing to repay the little loan did not merit such harsh retaliation as he has received, and yesterday commenced a suit against Griffin, laying his damages at the very large sum of $25,000.

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

Katharine Rinkel filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against her husband, Henry Rinkel, asking for a decree of separate maintenance. She says that in January last she caused his arrest on a charge of bastardy, and he then married her before Justice Demars, but immediately left her. She has often since then entreated him to live with her and support her and their child, but his reply is that it required considerable money in order to live respectably, that he was to be considered first, and he could not and would not assist her. Complainant says she is entirely without means, and has become despondent so that she does not care whether her husband lives with her or not. He is a furniture polisher, earning from $60 to $70 a month, but has announced his intention of throwing up his place and leaving the State so as to avoid supporting his family. Mrs. Rinkel now asks for a writ of ne exeat to prevent him leaving the State, and for a decree compelling him to support her. The writ was issued by Judge Moran.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

Adolph Kahn commenced a suit yesterday in the Circuit Court to recover $5,000 damages of Simon Lamm, for alleged slander in making divers and sundry charges against his character.

WANTED, A MAYOR.

UNLESS CHICAGO HAS ONE SHORTLY THE ALDERMANIC "BIG FOUR" MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THINGS.

As the time of the re-assembling of the City Council draws near the Aldermen who have been rusticating at Waukesha, Devil's Lake, and other resorts begin to straggle in, and the old rookery that has been deserted for the last four weeks now and then is enlivened by the familiar face of a local statesman. Several times the forms of various members of the "Big Four" have been seen hovering about the precincts that have yielded to them so many opportunities and which promise rich development in the future. Even now in their quiet retreats the busy brains are working up new plans and new schemes to spring upon an unsuspecting public. While all these rumors of coming possibilities are rife the terrible announcement is received from the Mayor that he may not arrive here in time to open the new session of the Council. When he left here his plan was to return to St. Paul the 20th of this month and be here in readiness for the reassembling of the Council the 24th. Now he is half-disposed to make the trip to the Yellowstone, which will delay his return at least a week. This news is generally hailed with delight by some of the scheming Aldermen, and particularly the "Big Four," who are said to be making arrangements for giving his Honor a little surprise party during his absence. If Mayor Harrison does go away now for a week from next Monday night it is the intention of the Aldermen to appoint an Acting Mayor, and Ald. Cullerton has been selected to fill the position.

This matter having been disposed of, the members of the Council will be in excellent shape to push through any scheme that may be on the tapis. It is stated that the first thing to be considered will be the removal of Oil-Inspector Fraegen, the order to be introduced by Ald. Hildreth. In order to obtain the necessary strength to accomplish this move, it is said Hildreth and Colvin have formed a combination, and that the latter has agreed to let the Exposition Company alone if they annoy it with propositions for collecting back rent. The Aldermen have all their plans completed, and are assured of at least twenty-six votes on the opening session. It is stated that Ald. Lawler, who has hitherto steered clear of the ring that is engineering the above-outlined move, has been won over with the promise of assistance in some of his labor schemes. He will again endeavor to get through his ordinance to raise the pay of the shut-off men in the employ of the Department of Public Works from $2 to $2.50 per day.

The Alderman was at the hall yesterday for the first time in many days, and was at once approached by THE TRIBUNE reporter on the subject matter of this article. He denied his complicity in any such scheme, but would converse freely on Waukesha water. Hoping to lead him on, the reporter succeeded in getting interested in his favorit topic.

"Is it true," was asked, "that you are endeavoring to start a colony at Waukesha and run for Mayor?"

"Well, not exactly that," replied the Alderman with his usual modesty, "but there are same of us up there."

"Who can drink the most water?"

"John Gordon can drink the bun. He's a dandy; I've seen him drink gallons of the water. Sweeney isn't far behind, though. Say, you ought to see Eddy Geoheran. He hasn't drank anything but water, and he's looking fine. They tell me the man Hildreth is a great conditioner, but I am ready for him when the Council meets."

"How about your shut-off men?"

"Do you know what Cregier has done? He has discharged every bloody shut-off man that was appointed by an Alderman. That's his revenge; but wait till the appropriation bill comes up again, and we'll take a crack at several of the heads of the departments. The Mayor can give his orders and we can take the salaries."

And the Alderman got out through the window in the City Clerk's office and went for a drink of Waukesha water.

Among the moves decribed which the Aldermen propose to make it is said that an onslaught will be made on the City Clerk on account of his having removed John Moody from the position of assistant. It is stated that an order will be introduced for the abolishment of the position of Assistant City Clerk, thereby requiring the City Clerk to perform the duties involved upon this office himself. The feeling over Moody's dismissal seems to be strong among the Aldermen, and no doubt an attempt will be made to have the discharge recalled upon the person who made it. Another matter that will be one of the first to occupy the attention of the Council will be the underground telegraph system of D. J. Avery, Henry H. Evans, and John Buehler, which is in opposition to the one operated by Fuller and used by the Postal Telegraph. The ordinance is now in the hands of a committee, and the probabilities are that when it comes back it will be passed.

It is evident that the Council means mischief, and public interest demands the return of the Mayor in season. THE TRIBUNE has given the warning.

FOR HIS LIFE.

JOHN KEENAN ON TRIAL FOR THE SECOND TIME FOR THE MURDER OF P. J. E. HENSLEY.

John Keenan, indicted with James Riley and Patrick Conners for the murder of Pierre J. E. Hensley, was put on his second trial for this offense yesterday in the Criminal Court before Judge Smith. Hensley was a French Canadian, 30 years old, the head clerk in the silk department of the Boston store on West Madison street, a man of family, and lived at 32 De Kalb street. His house was entered by burglars between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, Nov. 13, 1879. He made resistance, and one of the burglars shot him three times, one ball passing through the heart. They then fled, and Keenan is the only one of the supposed party that was ever arrested. He was put on trial for the murder June 31, 1881, before Judge Gardner, and Sept. 6 was found guilty by the jury, and fixed his punishment at hanging. He was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 18, but obtained a supersedeas, and Sept. 25, 1882, the Supreme Court granted him a new trial.

A special venire for fifty men was issued by Judge Smith solely to obtain a jury in this case, and a liner lot of men never sat in the jury-box of the Criminal Court. About a dozen of them were excused by the court on the ground of non-residence, neuralgia, kidney complaint, and the sickness of wives. Three of them pleaded deafness, but after conversing with them awhile in a low tone of voice to test them, the Judge said, "We speak very loud here; you'll do." One gentleman leaned away over the desk to give his excuse, and whispered to the Judge in a very confidential way, "This is my busy season." But the Judge whispered back to him in the same confiding manner, "Can't help it; you'll have to serve all the same."

State's-Attorney Mills conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Harvey Storck and Mr. Percy L. Shuman, who defended Keenan on the first trial, appeared for him again yesterday. The prisoner looked cheerful and chatty enough when he came in, but his countenance grew more and more troubled as the day wore away. He looked pale, but otherwise in good health, was neatly attired in black, and took a deep interest in everything that occurred.

The entire panel was exhausted in securing the jury, and it was a remarkable fact that no less than fifteen of them were challenged on account of having conscientious scruples against capital punishment. Mr. Mills remarked privately that it was evident to him from his examination of jurors that this sentiment had been rapidly increasing in this county for the last seven years. The jury were not all selected until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Their names, vocations, and residences are as follows: E. P. Marsh, dealer in grain, Hyde Park; C. H. Smith, insurance, 83 Warren avenue; J. W. Loomis, Board of Trade, 2939 Wabash avenue; John Heck, laborer, 440 Twenty-fifth street; W. H. Nolte, salesman, 93 West North avenue; A. H. Hale, leather, 3132 Prairie avenue; J. H. Luce, clerk, 3542 Stanton avenue; D. W. Robinson, bargagecheck-maker, 571 Lake street; P. John N. Miles, clothier, 195 South Green street; Edward C. Kemble, clerk, Lake View; H. P. Harper, traveling man, Continental Hotel; F. S. Mattocks, salesman, 89 Dearborn avenue. It was the universal opinion in the court-room that a more intelligent and upright jury, judging from appearances, has not been chosen in the Criminal Court for a long time.

When the last four jurors had been chosen, and before they had been sworn, Mr. Mills asked that the jury might be sent out of the court-room until he could make a motion. His request was complied with, and he then asked for an adjournment until the morning without the last four jurors being sworn. His reason was that he had failed, up to that time, to receive a telegram from Montreal, which he expected, announcing that Mrs. Pierre Hensley, Mrs. Roy Hensley, the mother of the murdered man, and Mrs. Victorine Decarry and Miss Mary Louise Hensley, his sisters, witnesses in the case, had started for Chicago. Counsel for the prisoner vehemently opposed the motion, but the Judge adjourned the court to this morning.

DIED IN THE SHOP.

THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF MRS. NICHOLS WHILE CALLING ON HER PHYSICIAN.

A story was in circulation yesterday to the effect that a lady had died in a doctor's office Sunday while undergoing the process of development into a healing medium. Inquiry resulted in learning that her name was Mrs. Riley L. Nichols, and that of the doctor C. R. Sykes. He is not a general practitioner, but a catarrh specialist, having rooms at No. 181 Madison street. According to the story Mrs. Nichols was a Spiritualist, and her associates convinced her that she possessed the healing power, and recommended her to go to Dr. Sykes for "development." While there Sunday he mesmerized her, and she died in that state, the only witnesses being the Doctor and his assistant. The body, it was said, was removed under cover of night, and every effort made to conceal the actual cause of death.

The author of this story was said to be Mrs. Kitty Rerden, of No. 24 Best avenue, a daughter of the deceased. She, however, said to a reporter yesterday that there was nothing strange in her mother's death, the circumstances having been explained to her by the Doctor. Mrs. Nichols nearly always attended Spiritualists' meetings on the West Side Sunday, and left home Saturday evening, intending to remain with a friend until Monday. She did not know her mother had heart-disease until the Doctor told her so, but she knew Mrs. Nichols had had trouble with her side—"pleurisy" they always called it.

Mrs. John McCracken, of No. 794 West Madison, for whose house Mrs. Nichols started, said that the deceased was a very good woman and an old friend, they having met first in Des Moines several years ago. She was 51 years of age, and her husband is in Dakota. Mrs. Nichols was in the habit of attending the Spiritualists' meetings at the West-End Opera-House, and, as she lived six miles off, she sometimes came to her (Mrs. McCracken's) flat and remained from Saturday night until Monday morning. The first she knew of her death was Monday morning, when she was told of it by Mr. Bushnell, Dr. Sykes' secretary. She was on her way to the flat and stopped into the Doctor's office. While there she complained of feeling badly, and he told her she had better remain awhile. Nothing was said about mesmerizing or manipulating her. Instead of getting better she became worse and worse, and finally died. Mrs. McCracken remembered hearing Mrs. Nichols speaking about having such sick spells, but she didn't know they were the result of heart-disease. A few years ago she had a similar attack and was not expected to live. Mrs. McCracken said that Mrs. Nichols had power as a healer, and had exercised it a little. It was her desire to become a medium, but for Dr. Sykes to say he knew her she knew nothing about that, and didn't think the statement was true. If he used any magnetic power it was for her physical trouble. The development process would kill a person. Mrs. Nichols had not been well since spring, and looked "terribly bad."

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of Dr. Sykes, No. 184 Monroe street, yesterday afternoon, but the Doctor was not in, and the clerk, Charles A. Bushnell seemed disinclined to talk about Mrs. Nichols' death. He said, however, that he was not present when her death occurred. He reached the office about 7 o'clock, she evening and found a number of strangers present, while on a sofa in a private apartment lay the corpse of Mrs. Nichols.

At this juncture in Bushnell's story Mr. McCord, Sykes' assistant, arrived, he, too, appeared loth to speak of the case. Presently Dr. Sykes entered. He is a tall and rather spare man, apparently about 60 years of age, and has flowing gray hair and beard. Dr. Sykes said he first met Mrs. Nichols about a year and a half ago, when she came to him for treatment for catarrh and lung trouble. She also mentioned something about an ailment of the heart. He treated her some time for catarrh, and also her daughter later on. He said that he was sitting in his office about 7 o'clock Saturday evening when Mrs. Nichols entered, and they chatted for nearly an hour. Suddenly the woman appeared to be in a trance, muttering a number of gibberish sentences, and retaining a standing posture. The Doctor conducted her to a seat and began "manipulations" on her head, but it was about half-past 10 o'clock before she recovered herself. She said she felt unequal to the task of going out that night, and finally accepted the Doctor's invitation to lie down on a cot in the rear office. She partially disrobed, and the Doctor chafed her limbs, which were very cold, and then her body, fully restoring the circulation of the blood. She went to sleep about 1 o'clock, and the Doctor reclined on a sofa in the room to be ready to attend her need. Mrs. Nichols slept quietly well until about 3 o'clock, when her peculiar breathing attracted the Doctor's attention. He went to her and rubbed her throat, but she fainted a moment later. He partially restored her by fanning her vigorously and bathing her face with cold water. An hour later he called Mr. McCord, who slept in the adjoining apartment, and the two did all in their power to wholly revive the patient, but They were only partially successful. About 7 o'clock Mrs. Nichols began to froth slightly at the mouth and an electric battery was applied, but the woman suffered another relapse in spite of all. Later on Dr. Blaine was sent for, McCord going on the errand. Dr. Blaine promised to come over in half an hour, but was detained at his own office. He was sent for again at noon. While McCord was on his second trip after Dr. Blaine Mrs. Nichols expired. Dr. Bushnell was sent for, and when he came suggested that the body be at once removed to an undertaker's. Mr. Sheldon, the undertaker, at first refused to take the body over without a permit, but the certificate of death given by Dr. Sykes finally proved satisfactory and the body was removed about 9 o'clock.

Dr. Sykes' certificate proved satisfactory to the Health Department, who issued a burial permit, and also to the Coroner, who did not deem an inquest necessary.

TOWN OF LAKE.

QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDINGS BEGUN—MEETING OF THE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES AND EDUCATION.

The troubles of the Town of Lake and its Town Board, which have kept the people of the Stock-Yards by the ears all the summer, have at last found their way into the courts of law. May 1 the board elected, by its stereotyped majority of 5 to 2, the following town officers for the ensuing year: Michael Markey, Captain of Police; John Reed, Town Tapper; George Hoffman, Deputy Health Commissioner; John Trultt, Roadmaster; Henry Rossman, Metre Inspector; and John D. Pine, Roundsman. But Aug. 13, Trustee Smith having in the meanwhile changed his affiliations, the board, by the same majority of 5 to 2, elected the following persons to fill the same offices: Thomas Gahan, Captain of Police; Adam Haven, Town Tapper; S. W. McCready, Deputy Health Commissioner; W. Joslyn, Roadmaster; Adam Rennsler, Metre Inspector, and J. W. Joslyn, Roundsman. Yesterday the first batch appeared by counsel in Judge Rogers' branch of the Criminal Court and asked leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto against the second batch. Leave was granted, the information was filed, and a summons issued against the respondents, returnable Sept. 24. The document filed sets out with the usual formalities that the first batch were duly elected; that they filed their bonds and entered on the discharge of their duties, and were entitled to the emoluments of their respective offices; and that the second batch had intruded into those offices and usurped the functions of the first batch without any lawful authority, into which usurpation it prays the court to inquire.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting yesterday afternoon, all members present except Trustee O'Neil.

It was decided to purchase three new steam fire engines to be located in some of the thickly-settled portions of the town.

The board went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Wentworth avenue improvement. The committee reported in favor of making the improvement, the expense to be borne by special assessments on the property benefited, the town paying one-fourth of the cost of the improvement. The report was adopted.

The board adjourned to Saturday afternoon, with the understanding that the report of the experts should be considered at that time. It is expected that the balance of the July pay-roll will also be considered.

The Board of Education of District No. 5, Lake and Hyde Park, will hold a meeting to devise means to accommodate a number of children who are now only allowed half a day's schooling. There are 300 children in Englewood who can be taken care of only in this way, and about the same number in the northeast corner of the town.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A PRETTY GENERAL ADVANCE IN THE SALARY LIST—PREPARING FOR WINTER.

The County Board held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon.

The report of the Committee on Public Service with reference to salaries was then taken up, and its consideration resumed.

Commissioner Wasserman moved to make the salary of the chief deputy in the County Court $3,500—an increase of $500.

Commissioner Kiehm was opposed to extravagance. While he didn't want to cut salaries, he thought there were too many employés. He showed that since 1881 the expenses of the various offices had increased $58,822. If the board kept on at that rate the Treasury would soon be empty.

The motion was lost—as follows:

Yeas—Albright, Ender, Farren, McCarthy, McClaughry, and Ochs—5.

Nays—Donnersberger, Kiehm, Knopf, Leach, Mattocks, O'Neill, Sommer, Wasserman—8.

A motion to increase the salary of the record writer $200, making it $1,800, was lost.

The other salaries in the County Clerk's office were not changed.

A motion to increase the salaries of two clerks in the Criminal Court from $1,320 to $1,500 was lost.

None of the other salaries were disturbed.

The list for the Recorder's office, which had been laid over for a week, was taken up. No change was made in the salaries.

The salaries of the three abstractmakers were increased to $1,500.

The folio writers were allowed five cents.

The item of $1,600 for the Recorder as Superintendent of the abstract department was not acted on.

A communication was received from County-Treasurer Seipp asking the addition of $1,500 to the salaries in his office.

Commissioner Kiehm was opposed to it, as the clerks worked only eight or nine months in the year.

The motion was lost.

Commissioner Sommer wanted the map clerk in the County Treasurer's office to get $1,400, the same as the map clerk in the Recorder's office; so the vote was reconsidered.

Tom Brenan was sent for and stated that no additional help was asked for. All of the clerks were not employed for the whole year.

The increase was agreed to Mattocks only voting nay, and the map clerk given $4 a day for time employed—an addition of 25 cents.

The salaries of the city Deputy Sheriffs were made $2,000.

After voting on half a dozen figures, the country deputies were given $1,300, an increase of $400.

The salary of the assistant Jailer was fixed at $1,500—an increase of $300.

The watchmen were given $100 a month—an increase of $25.

On motion of Commissioner Ender, the Chief Bailiffs were given $1,500 each, an increase of $300, and the others $1,200, the same as last year.

"Eleven assistants" for the County Agent at $3 a day were stricken out, he to have as many as he requires. The salary of his chief assistant was increased $300, being fixed at $1,500.

The salary of the Warden of the Hospital was made $2,000, instead of $1,800.

The salary of the engineer was raised $120, being made $3,000, he to pay all help; and that of the steward $15 a month, to $50.

The salary of the Warden of the Infirmary was fixed at $2,200, an increase of $400.

Unsuccessful attempts were made by Commissioners O'Neill, Sommer, and Knopf to increase the salary of the physician.

Commissioner O'Neill moved to make the salary of the housekeeper $40, an increase of $10 a month.

Commissioner Albright—Off you have a woman out there.

Commissioner O'Neill got wild, and asked that Albright be reprimanded, but the latter explained that he didn't mean anything.

The motion was lost.

The salary of the druggist was fixed at $50 a month, an increase of $25; that of the elevator men at $45 a month, an increase of $10, an increase of $10; and that of the engineer of the Criminal Court Building at $3,000, an increase of $300, be to pay all his help.

One thousand copies of the revised list of salaries were ordered to be printed.

SENATOR LOGAN.

WHAT HE THINKS OF INDIANS, SITTING-BULL INCLUDED—THE FORMAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION NOT READY.

Senator Logan received a representative from THE TRIBUNE yesterday and made some general observations on the object of the mission to the Indians and the probabilities as to the report. He spoke for himself only in all that he said. Explaining the treaty under which it is proposed to cut through their lands for railroad purposes—which treaty the Senate has not ratified—the Senator, in reply to a question as to what it was the Indians really wanted, said:

"I can explain it to you by an incident. When we left Sitting-Bull he informed one of the commission that he wanted a steamboat, and that he wanted it inside of a month. Now that explains what they want. They want everything. They think the Government ought to give them everything. Sitting-Bull and Spotted-Tail are made much of when they go to Washington. They come back loaded down. They both have better houses to live in than I ever had until I b

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

A Largely-Attended Veterans' Reunion at Ottawa, Ill.—Distinguished Citizens in Attendance.

Northern Indiana Fair—Robbery at Valparaiso, Ind.—Marriage of the Adjutant-General of Iowa.

ILLINOIS.

REUNION OF ILLINOIS VETERANS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—This was the opening day of the soldiers' reunion for La Salle and adjoining counties under the auspices of Earl Post, No. 156, G. A. R., of this city. About 600 old soldiers are already in camp, the canvas city being located on the bank of the Illinois River. Brig.-Gen. John Morrell is camp commander, with a full staff of appointed officers, all of whom were officers of distinction in the Rebellion. The camp is named in honor of Col. James C. Cameron, who fell in battle. About twenty posts are represented, and others are expected tonight and tomorrow. This afternoon an audience of 2,500 was addressed by Gov. Hamilton, who reached this city at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Secretary-of-State Dement, Auditor Swigart, Attorney-General McCartney, Adjutant-General Elliott, Warden McClaughrey, of Joliet, L. B. Crocker, of Aurora, S. W. Munn, of Joliet, and other notables of the State. The address was a masterpiece of oratory and delighted the audience, who received him warmly with applause. He paid particular attention to the old soldiers here assembled, and revived by his eloquence the patriotic fires in the hearts of all. This evening an old-time campfire was instituted, with speeches by the above-named gentlemen, old army songs, etc. Senator Oglesby and Gen. Wallace, of Chicago, will be here tomorrow and address the public in the afternoon, and a telegram was received from Gen. Logan saying he would be here Thursday, the last day of the reunion.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars assembled here today, with Uriah Copp, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, presiding. Secret sessions are held. About 100 delegates are present.

A COLORED FAMILY POISONED.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A colored family consisting of Jerry Thompson, wife, child, and two boarders, Albert Miller and Louis McMurry, were poisoned last night, and a few hours later the husband died and Louis McMurry will not recover. The wife, Mary, who was not affected so badly as the others, said that just before supper last night Kate Cotton, a neighbor, came in and asked for a cup of coffee. Mary told her to wait supper and she would give her some. As she took down the coffee to grind Kate snatched it from her hands and said, "Let me grind it." She ground and made the coffee, and then excused herself, saying she had an engagement and could not stay. She was asked to take a cup of coffee, but refused, saying she had not time. On these facts Kate Cotton was arrested this morning and lodged in jail. It has since been learned that she had threatened the life of Albert Miller.

DIED OF APOPLEXY.

M. A. Boren, a commercial traveler for the boot and shoe house of Alter, Pinckard & Co., Cincinnati, put up at the European Hotel last night, and, after leaving orders to be called at 4 a. m. for the train, retired about 9 o'clock. He was called repeatedly at the appointed time, but all efforts to make him arise proved in vain. In the morning more attempts were made, until the proprietor burst open the door and found him dead. He was lying on the bed. His clothes were arranged carefully, showing that he intended dressing quickly when called. No evidence of violence. The Coroner's jury decided that death was caused by apoplexy. The house was telegraphed and his body is held till an answer is received.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following: The American Standard Horseshoe Company of Chicago, capital $100,000; incorporators, William Kirchen, Edwin B. King, and John M. Palmer. The Kosciusko Literary Association of Chicago for mutual literary education; incorporators, Michael Majewski, Joseph Reverski, Stanislaus Slominski, Paul Schweda, and Frank Bieszkio.

BLOODED CATTLE AT THE STATE FAIR.

The Wyoming Hereford Association of Cheyenne have applied for fifteen cattle-stalls at the State Fair. Mr. McCormick, of Chicago, has also engaged stalls for a herd of Swiss cattle. There has been missing from the herd of Swiss cattle in this State, the importations to the United States having been very few.

A PROMINENT ODD-FELLOW.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Hon. Henry Marfield, for more than thirty years a member of the Galena Board of Aldermen, died this forenoon at his home in this city of paralysis. The deceased was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14, 1814, and resided in Galena since 1837. He was widely known in the State, especially among the Odd-Fellows, having been one of the oldest and most prominent members of that fraternity in Illinois. He was for four years Deputy United States Marshal, and at the time of his death a Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of West Galena.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT STOCK-BREEDER.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—William Turner, an extensive farmer and stock-breeder, living about six miles east of this city, in Butler Grove Township, died last night of congestion of the bowels. The remains will be received here tomorrow and forwarded by an early train to Jacksonville for interment. The deceased is a son of Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville, and leaves a wife and ten children.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FAIR.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Tomorrow's the first day of the Winnebago County Fair, and the exhibition promises to outrank all previous efforts of the society. The prize drill, in which some of the best military organizations in the Northwest are entered, comes off tomorrow. The Hon. R. R. Hitt and the Hon. Emery A. Storrs are to speak.

INDIANA.

MRS. CLEM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nancy E. Clem will be released from the Female Reformatory tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock, having served out her sentence of four years for perjury, minus the good time to which she is entitled, something over six months. She has been a model prisoner throughout her term of imprisonment until within the last few weeks. Since her husband secured a divorce from her she suffered considerably, but now appears contented, and leaves the prison in excellent physical condition. She will make her home with a son by her first husband in this city. Mr. Clem has gone to Kansas City. By a strange coincidence tomorrow is the fifteenth anniversary of the Cold Spring murder, in connection with which Mrs. Clem's name is inseparably connected.

A TOUGH JAILED.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The career of an embryo Jesse James, in the person of Ed Louden, a rural tough who resides in Waldron, this county, was brought to a sudden close today by his arrest on five different charges, and he now reposes in the bastile. Last night at Waldron he declared that there were fourteen men in that place whom he proposed to get away with, and he started in by attacking two young men named Benson and Gregory in Joe Hardbeck's saloon, using a slungshot made out of a rock tied up in a handkerchief, knocking them both insensible, and in Benson's case inflicting a terrible and dangerous wound. He then went behind the bar and helped himself to some money and some whisky. Soon after he was overpowered and taken before a justice on a charge of larceny, and while Tom Knight, one of the witnesses, who saw him take the money, was testifying Louden jumped up and declared that Knight would make a d—n good target, and it took the united efforts of half a dozen men to restrain him from attacking the witness. Louden is emphatically a bad citizen, and comes of a family that kills, his father having killed his man some years ago, and Ed has been in numberless brawls, many of them serious.

BOLD ROBBERY.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The grocery store of W. G. Winkle was robbed at 2 o'clock this morning of $1,300 in cash and $2,000 in notes. Entrance to the store was effected by breaking the back window and unlocking the back door. Two of the merchants' police, James Sullivan and William Brenfogle, heard them working. Sullivan went to the back door, while his companion remained at the front door. When Sullivan reached the back door he met a man with two revolvers, who covered and forced him to come into the store, where he was tied to a chair. The burglars then knocked off the combination with a sledge-hammer and broke the lock off by inserting a punch. When Brenfogle found Sullivan did not return he ran for the Sheriff, but before they returned the cracksmen, three in number, had gotten their boodle and departed, leaving Sullivan tied.

NORTHERN INDIANA FAIR.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Northern Indiana Fair Association opened their annual exhibition this morning under the most favorable auspices. The various departments are well filled, and in some departments space is not sufficient to supply the demand. Everything bids fair for a financial success. It will continue through the week.

ARMS FOUND IN A MURDERER'S CELL.

Sheriff Schaeffer yesterday found a loaded revolver and huge knife secreted in the cell of Sam McDonald, the condemned murderer of Louis Laurient. McDonald is to be hanged the 10th of October if the Supreme Court does not interfere with the verdict, and it is supposed he intended suicide in case he could not get the decision reversed.

A WATER FAMINE.

The continued drouth is causing no small amount of uneasiness among the railroad officials of the several lines leading into the city. The smaller streams and wells are drying up, and only the larger streams can be depended upon for engine supply, which makes the run very long between water-stations.

OBITUARY.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Julia A. Hascoll, wife of Gen. Milo S. Hascoll, died at her residence at Goshen, Ind., this morning at the age of 45 years. She was a lady of many virtues, loved and respected by all.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—After a trial which lasted until a late hour last night Frank Long, who was charged with assault with intent to commit murder in shooting at Dr. Samuel Saulsbury at Morristown, this county, last Tuesday night, was bound over to court in the sum of $500. His brother, David Long, became his surety.

WISCONSIN.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A party of distinguished visitors arrived in this city early today by a special train from St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, spent several hours in viewing points of interest about town, and departed by boat for Grand Haven. The party consisted of Sir Henry Tyler, of London, England, President of the Grand Trunk Railway system; Walter Lindley, of London, Secretary of the company; and James Stephenson, of Montreal, General Passenger Agent. The party have recently enjoyed a trip over the Union Pacific, going as far as Denver and Salt Lake. After visiting these places they turned eastward, going through St. Paul to Duluth, and then back to St. Paul, whence they came here. Upon reaching Grand Haven they will proceed at once to Detroit.

EX-GOV. SMITH'S ESTATE.

An inventory in the matter of the estate of the late Gov. William E. Smith was filed in the Probate Court this afternoon. The property involved is appraised at $46,660.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The County Board of Supervisors, whose acts for several months past were said to be illegal because of an informality, today passed a formal resolution confirming all such acts and declaring them legal. It is held by the law officers of the county that this resolution rights all previous irregularities.

IOWA.

ALEXANDER—BROWN.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—W. L. Alexander, Adjutant-General of Iowa, and Miss Elsie Brown were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. J. S. Clarkson, editor of the *State Register*. The wedding was a quiet but elegant affair, attended only by the near relatives of the contracting parties. The bride has been for years the intimate friend and companion of Mrs. Clarkson, and it was on this account the wedding was given at the Clarkson mansion. She is one of the most accomplished ladies of Des Moines.

A LOST CHILD.

BOONE, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A 2-year-old daughter of John Apenus, living six miles north of Boone, has been missing since Saturday noon, and the whole county is aroused and searching for her. As there is no timber or water-course for miles, nothing but prairie, and 500 men have carefully searched the ground for miles, it is believed the child has been abducted. When she disappeared she had been left in the house for a short time by her grandmother. If not abducted, and out on the prairie the last two cold nights the child must have perished from exposure.

HEAVY DAMAGE SUIT.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A suit for $10,000 was commenced today against A. A. Cooper, the well-known wagon manufacturer of this city, by Mrs. McCraney, who was injured some time ago in a collision caused by a runaway team owned by Mr. Cooper. The suit is regarded as an extraordinary one to say the least.

A FORGER'S VICTIMS.

They Are Asked to Believe that a "Tender Heart" Caused Their Despoiler to Do Wrong.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Assemblyman Emmet O'Neill, who was yesterday sentenced at Schenectady to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor on his plea of guilty to forgery, created a profound sensation in court. O'Neill, who six months ago fled from Schenectady after defrauding farmers, widows, and orphans out of money deposited with him on interest, and also cashed among his victims Judge Landon of the Supreme Court and Union College, entailing an aggregate loss to those whom he swindled of $150,000, asked permission before judgment was pronounced to read a statement. The accused, facing the large audience, then read his sensational declaration, from which the following extract is made:

Without one plea in extenuation, without one effort toward a lessening of the judgment of the court, I will avail myself of this opportunity to turn to my old friends and neighbors, all those whom I have served well and those whom I have served ill, and ask them, as was asked of God by the Royal Prophet David 3,000 years ago, "Rebuke me not in Thine anger, neither chasten me in Thy hot displeasure." I go from among you today—from my own home, where I have not crossed for half a year; from my wife and children, and, what is more trying than all else, from my mother, whose 80 years preclude the expectation of my ever seeing her again; from others who hold a place in my heart hardly less dear—from all these I go forth to a new, unhallowed, and humiliating life, to make to the State such reparation as is called for by its laws, which I have so grievously broken and set at naught, and yet, after all, broken with no intention in my heart of injuring in person or purse one soul who had confided in me. The very fear of being thought dishonest may have the effect sometimes to make a man seem to be dishonest. It has put me face to face with many who, taking advantage of my absence, had laid claim to injury at my hands, whereas they know, and have since been forced to submit, that no injury had been done. Others whom I have helped and carried along for years, whose dead were buried and the mourners clothed with my money, are in some mysterious way today not my debtors. I dare stand before you and say, and call God to witness the absolute truth of the saying, that all my trouble and distress, and the trouble and distress that through me have come to others, may be attributed to a tender heart, a willingness to bear others' burdens, a disposition to believe in the honesty and honor of mankind. I will return among you and claim your respect, and hope when death comes I may owe no one a penny.

The accused was a year ago the most trusted and respected resident of Schenectady County. He was prominent in church and political affairs, and, despite the knowledge that his dishonesty had beggared numerous poor and worthy neighbors, there were many expressions of pity, and in some instances tears were shed when his sentence was pronounced.

THE BANJO CRAZE.

An Evil That Is Alleged to Be Making Rapid Strides in Chicago.

A Professor of the Art of Twanging the Tinkling Strings Gives His Experience.

He Makes the Disheartening Assertion that He Can Teach Any One to Play in Fifteen Minutes.

The fourth floor of the American Exchange Building is an exceedingly musical place. The sweet strains of a piano, a cornet, a violin, a banjo, and a patent six-air German music-box, intermingled with the more or less melodious tones of various alleged singers, may be heard there at almost any hour in the day. The concert is rendered unique from the fact that each instrument and singer is engaged on a different tune. The concert is not by any means prearranged, nor are the performers all in one apartment—were that so there would probably be an extra murder to record every morning. Each performer has his or her own room, and it is only the straggler out in the corridor who hears the circus.

AN INSTRUMENT OF THE INQUISITION.

It is only with the banjo, however, that this article has to do. The "elegant banjo parlor" at the north end of the corridor is occupied by a "professional banjoist," who professes to be able to teach the most unmusical pupil a perfect tune in one brief lesson. A TRIBUNE reporter made a professional call on this musical prodigy yesterday. The proprietor is an ex-burnt-cork-minstrel man, stout and jolly, with a minstrel's ready laugh and a ton weight of decayed minstrel jokes. He gave up the stake and footlights and a princely salary for the more lucrative occupation of teaching banjo lessops at a 2:20 gait. The parlor was a neat apartment, furnished mainly with banjos. A folding screen across the centre hid a modest pupil from view who was evidently having a death-struggle with "Mary Kelly's Beau." In a few minutes the funeral was over, and the pupil departed. Said pupil was a florid, well-dressed lady of uncertain age and certain weight—200 pounds at least. What she wanted with banjo-playing was an unfathomable mystery.

IS IT FASHIONABLE?

"Is banjo-playing as fashionable as it used to be?" said Mr. Allen, repeating the reporter's question. "Far more so. The rage for it is increasing every day. There isn't much of that kind of thing practiced in summer, but this is going to be a drawing-room-banjo winter, and don't you let it slide your remembrance. Why, my dear sir, it is getting to be a perfect craze, both here and in the East. You would hardly believe what a lot of swell, high-toned pupils I have—some of the best society people in the city. I've fifty pupils now, and I will have 200 soon, when winter comes. I daren't tell you their names, for you'd go and stick them in the paper. But they're way bang up, now, I tell you! There's Mrs. ——, of Council Bluffs—a perfect aristocrat—down here taking lessons—my! she's a stunner, she is! There's Mrs. ——, who comes all the way from Freeport, Ill., to learn the banjo. I gave her a course of twelve lessons in two weeks, and she came out O.K. I taught her a new tune every lesson. Then there's Mrs. ——, wife of the big dry-goods merchant on State street—him as advertises so much, you know—now, see here, young man, don't go stickin' that name down! And there's Miss ——, of Ashland avenue, and Mrs. —— of West Jackson street, and Mrs. —— of Chicago avenue, and Miss ——, of Indiana avenue, and ——"

"That'll do; let up. I suppose your pupils are pleasant neighbors to have—kind of people who thin out the boarding-houses where they reside, aren't they?"

AN INDIGNANT DENIAL.

"No, siree! There's young Ferguson and Jemar, two of my pupils, and they amuse and entertain their friends and neighbors wonderfully. You'd see a crowd gathered every evening on Michigan avenue near Eighteenth, just to hear them play. No, not a big crowd. I never heard of any stone-throwing neither—don't try to be so funny."

"Your pupils are mostly young people, I presume?"

"Wrong. They're mostly middle-aged, respectable married ladies. All ages, in fact. Now there's Miss Van ——, of West Madison street, and she's 60—or at least 58. I know, for she told me. She's learning just for her own amusement—to keep herself company, like. And she could not select a better thing to drive away the blues the wide world over. No, she's not going on the stage. There's Ed Lewis, of the C. B. & Q., one of my old pupils, who might go on the stage any time. No, I have no colored pupils. But there's nothing takes like a coon with a banjo. I was coming down the Ohio River this summer—I spend every summer around the Southern watering-places, mostly in Virginia. I give a couple of entertainments each week at whatever resort I happen to be, and earn plenty of money that way, besides enjoying my vacation."

"Do you black up in your entertainments?"

"Oh, yes. A white performance first, concluding with a negro business. I've been in the profesh for twenty-four years. That's me, there." Mr. Allen pointed with evident pride to a big advisume poster, being a wood cut of himself in stage costume. The picture consisted mainly of striped shirt-collar, and shoes.

HE WAS WITH WILLIAM.

"I was with Billy Emerson when that was taken. Well, as I was saying, I was coming down the Ohio River last——"

"Did you you know Joe Sweeney, the inventor of the banjo?" broke in the reporter, not caring for the story.

"Why, yes! Joe's banjo was an old wooden hoop, with a piece of sheepskin tacked on. Joe and his two brothers, Sam and Dick, played before Queen Victoria. She was greatly tickled with the banjo. I guess that's forty years ago. She's an old daisy, she is. Gave Joe a present of some sort—an old, worn-out crown, I guess. Here's the way Joe played—the old style."

Mr. Allen took up a stylish silver-mounted banjo—"a present from affectionate pupils"—and began to play the old-time walk-rounds and jigs. He then sang several songs and negro melodies in excellent style, winding up with several difficult selections from leading operas, the latter as a specimen of the new style of playing. The conversation went on in jerks during the performance.

"The South is the home of banjo minstrelsy," continued Mr. Allen, putting on his silver thimble. "Ah, dose good old times when first I learn de banjo"—Mr. Allen's eyes began to roll as he dropped into a supposed negro dialect, strumming away all the time—"when me an' Dinah 'tended camp-meetin', singin' like dis—

On dem golden billows I will roll
Thro' Heaven's gate to save my soul;
And de waves of glory wash my heart,
And from de angels never more to part!
Den, glory, glory, hallelujah!
See them niggers come,
They're runnin' straight
To Heaven's gate
As fast as they can come!

"I played for the First Presbyterian Church here last Christmas—children's festivals, you remember. After the old folks had gone they made me stay in the school-room and sing and play for hours. Great fun!'

I hear dem angels callin' loud,
Keep in de middle ob de road!
Dey're a-waiting up dar in a great big crowd,
Keep in de middle ob de road!

"Ha! ha! ha! Dis chile went to see Romero an' Julie in Marget Mather—ha! ha! ha! She says, says Ju, 'Wherefore ist yer, Ro? Hist! Gib me my Romero,' and when he done gone, Take him and cut him into sausage-links. And mince him into eberlastin' stars, And he will make de sky so lovelee, Dat all de peoples fall in jub-dee'wid, And de green moon look so wid envy'—ha! ha! ha! Dat's what's de Mather wid Marget! Ha! ha!

"And now I'll sing you a little song of my own—music and words both original. Never was printed nor copyrighted—this is the chorus:

Money is de milk in de cocoanut,
Money is de cream in de jug,
Money is my honey,
If you gib me lots o' money
I'll be happy as a bug in a rug.

A DROP INTO PROSE.

"But, as I was a tellin' yer—coming down the Ohio River the Captain asked me play. I got out the old banjo and, seating myself on the deck-rail, began like this——" Mr. Allen here played some rattling jigs. "In a few minutes there was a yell from the nigger deck-hands, and there was the whole lot capering about like idiots. One of them shouts: 'Great goodness, boss! If dere's anything catches a niggah's last quarter it's a banjo and a watermelon!'" Mr. Allen seemed considerably relieved at this point. "I shall have a female teacher helping me this winter. Gladys de Courcey I guess I'll call her. Seriously, I don't believe in stage names. They lead to most awkward complications. Now, there's Jim——"

The reporter shut off another story by asking if any variety actresses came for lessons.

"Oh, they do, but I can't be bothered with them. It takes too much time to prepare for the stage. These Chicago girls want the earth in one lesson. I will instruct a lady for her private entertainment, but to prepare one in a few lessons for the stage—why, its a life training that is necessary to be a success. The ladies are all apt pupils, but they're in too big a hurry for results."

"How do you manage with a pupil that has no ear for nor any knowledge of music?"

"I never failed yet, and I've had some tough cases. Bring round the biggest duffer you've got—I don't care if he can't whistle a tune—and I'll have him play a tune on the banjo in fifteen minutes. I've a system of my own." Mr. Allen then gave imitations of a brass band, a drum corps, a piano, organet, etc., and sang some pretty little snatches.

"And now here's a little gem," he said—

Sweet vi-olets,
Sweeter than all the roses—

At this juncture the visitor abruptly withdrew.

LABOR PROBLEMS.

Some Sensible Words on the Subject by a Member of the British Parliament.

SHEATOR, Ill.—Sept. 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—Thomas Burt, member of Parliament for Morpeth, England, and one of the most eminent Radicals and foremost representatives of workingmen in that country, delivered an address on "Labor and Capital" to the miners and other citizens of this city last evening at the Plumb Opera-House. The address was the first of a series of lectures that the Congregational Church purpose having Sunday evenings during the coming year. The audience was probably the largest and most enthusiastic that ever assembled in this city on an occasion of the kind, there being upwards of one thousand people present.

The speaker was introduced by Col. Ralph Plumb, Mayor of the city, in a few well-expressed sentences, which sufficiently attested the esteem in which the distinguished visitor was held by the citizens of this place.

Mr. Burt stated that he had left home with the most virtuous resolution to do no speech-making, but having found friends, old and new, in this city so numerous he had concluded that the most satisfactory thing to do was to meet them "en masse," and so in a moment of weakness had consented to speak on this occasion. He had heard much about the "interviewing" custom so prevalent in this country, but had no idea until he came here that we were a Nation of "interviewers." He had been made to observe this fact by the query that had been persistently thrust at him by every person to whom he had been introduced. Their first question invariably was: "What do you think of America?" This, he said, was a large question; one which, even with his limited opportunity for observation, would require a great many sentences to answer. One thing, however, had forcibly impressed him, and that was the untiring energy of the American people and the intelligence and practicality with which this energy was expended in utilizing every acre of land and every natural advantage. He was also surprised at the durability and architectural beauty of our public buildings, which he had been led to believe were but rude and temporary. In Chicago he said he had seen buildings that would compare favorably—and, indeed, even rival—anything they possessed on the other side of the Atlantic.

With regard to our National institutions, the speaker had come to this country with no prejudices to remove. He had always cherished a loving admiration for our free Government, and the writings and sayings of our public and literary men had been familiar to him from youth. He saw that great achievements had been wrought in this land of ours, and saw still greater possibilities before us in the future. Great tasks were before us as a Nation to perform, but he doubted not the ability of this people to deal successfully with all things that may arise.

Great as were the natural resources of this country, Mr. Burt perceived that it had now come to pass that we were face to face with the same profound problem that they had been struggling with in the old country so long—the relations of capital and labor. This question was no new one. It had occupied the attention of the earth's greatest thinkers from the time of Plato to the present. Many solutions had been offered, and as many rejected. The complete answer to the question had not been discovered, but he had firm faith that the ultimate solution of the problem would be found in some sort of copartnership or cooperation by which the interests of all factors in production would be reconciled and harmonized. He was aware that such views were termed "Utopian," and was willing to be so called, but he clung to his faith with undiminished fervency.

At the present time, however, as a practical man, it was necessary for him to consider the things that are fit and appropriate to present economic conditions. As a man who had had much to do in industrial affairs in England for the last eighteen years he hoped he might be able to say a little word to the workingmen here. The trades-union had been the most important factor in improving the condition of the laborer in England, but as that institution was much misunderstood he would say a word or two in correction. Trades-unionism and strikes had long been held to be synonymous terms, but his observation and experience had gone to show that it was entirely the contrary. By the agency of these unions the barbarous mode of industrial warfare called strikes had been averted, and conciliation and arbitration used in its stead. Frequently the decisions of the arbitrators had been adverse to the workingmen, but he had never known the men in his district to go back on the decision of the arbitrators. At present the wages of the miners of the North of England were determined by a sliding scale by which the wage of the workman bore a fixed relation to the selling price of coal. Through their trades-unions the working hours of the miners had been reduced from about thirteen hours per day to about seven, and so attachod were the men to their short hours that they would suffer a reduction of wages rather than stay longer in the mine. Great improvement had also been made in the safety and ventilation of mines, which were of still deeper importance than wages or hours. The social and political condition of the worker had been greatly ameliorated by the passage of wise laws by Parliament, and the speaker had no doubt that if the Administration of the great Premier Gladstone continued though into another session the franchise would be extended to the counties, and still greater and more beneficent reforms would result.

The speaker exhorted the workingmen of this country to remember in all their agitations that violent declamation, passionate invectives, or frothy harangues accomplished nothing. If they would succeed, they must push to the front their intelligent, their moderate, their fair, and their honorable men. Until such men could be heard in their councils and be placed in positions of trust and responsibility successful trades-unionism would be impossible. He was in favor of high wages to the worker and short hours of labor; but if the workingman spent his leisure in the tavern and his wages in drink, his increased money and time would be a curse to him and land him eventually in the degradation of the gutter. Mr. Burt concluded his address by an eloquent appeal to the fathers and mothers present to act well their part, and so rear their offspring that the future statesmen might have the material out of which to build the structure of a great, wise, and virtuous republic.

ARMOUR, KEENE, AND GOULD.

["Bill Arp" in Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*.]—When a man makes a fortune at legitimate trading it is all right and honorable, but when he builds up by pulling somebody else down it is all wrong, and not only dishonorable but criminal. The laws of England forbid it. The laws of the United States do too, but they don't enforce them. Forestalling the market is a crime in all civilized countries but ours. When Armour bought up 500,000 barrels of pork and a million more in futures at $9 a barrel, and sold out $18, he made $7,000,000, but he never produced anything or added one dollar to that already produced. What he made somebody else lost. He made it all out of the consumer—that is, the masses—chiefly the poor. What kind of an epitaph ought to be put on his tombstone? "This man's greed was great—his pity was small. If there be a hell he is enjoying it." In 1881 the Chicago syndicate cornered 70,000,000 bushels of wheat. Why, what protection have the people got? Gen. Toombs once made a very notable speech, and said he would lead his children to an altar and, like Hamilcar of old, swear them to eternal hostility against this foul domination, and just so I feel whenever I read about Armour, and Keene, and Jay Gould, and company, and ponder upon their machinations. I want to lead my children to an altar and swear them oaves, swear them to fight monopolies, to fight these forestallers, and cornerers, and plunderers of the working people.

JEWISH PERSECUTION.

Why Hebrews Are Hated in European Countries and Violent Measures Taken Against Them.

[London *Spectator*.]—How are we to explain those outbreaks of hatred against the Jews which occur periodically in different parts of the world, and which at this moment are only kept in check in Hungary by military force? We have discussed this question on a previous occasion and, after discarding the usual explanations, have suggested the separatism of the Jews as the real cause of the dislike in which they are, as a class, generally held. Wherever they are they constitute a foreign element which refuses to intermingle with and be absorbed into the life of the nation. They remain a separate nation, and accentuate their separateness by difference of food, of the weekly day of rest, sometimes of dress, but chiefly by refusing to intermarry outside their own race. These peculiarities naturally expose the Jews to suspicion and dislike, especially among an ignorant population, like the peasantry of Russia, Galicia, and Hungary. But antipathy to the Jews is not confined to ignorant populations. The recent crusade against them in Germany included all classes and all professions, and the agitation in Hungary, although it began among the peasantry, spread rapidly through the whole population. It seems, therefore, that the fact that the Jews are a foreign element in the midst of every population where they dwell will not alone account for the bitter hatred which now and then breaks out into open violence. The true explanation, we take it, is that which is suggested in a dispatch from a British Consul in Southern Russia, and which has been elaborated in some articles in "Modern Thought" by Mr. Laister. In Russia, says Consul Wagstaff, the Jews "are compared to parasites that have settled on a plant not vigorous enough to throw them off, and which is being gradually sapped of its vitality." It is not simply that in imperfectly organized communities the Jews are the bankers, money-lenders, usurers, pawn-brokers, innkeepers, grog-venders, and middlemen, but they are all this not as separate individuals, but as a highly organized guild of foreigners, spreading its tentacles over the whole country till all its material resources are at last in its grasp. It is impossible to realize the ruin and misery wrought by this system in countries where the Jews are numerous and the civilization rudimentary. "There exists among them," says Consul Wagstaff, "a system of boycotting," which works as follows: The produce of a farm or vineyard is secretly put up to auction. The Jews draw lots for it, and the Jew on whom the lot falls is thus secured against all competition, and can fix his own price. In parts of Russia, Roumania, and Austrian-Hungary this Jewish trade-unionism pervades all the transactions of life. You cannot sell a horse or a pig except on the terms which the Jews choose to offer; and in Galicia, Bessarabia, and many parts of Russia the very labor of the peasantry is mortgaged to Jewish usurers; so that if you wish to hire a laborer or tradesman you must resort to the Jew in whose debt the peasant happens to be. "If the peasant," says Consul Wagstaff, "gets into the hands of his class he is irretrievably lost. The proprietor, in his turn, from a small loan, gradually mortgages and eventually loses his estate." In this way a great deal of landed property has passed into the hands of the Jews. In the last *Fortnightly Review* Capt. Conder, of Palestine exploration celebrity, supplies incidentally an illustration of this Jewish system in Palestine. The Jews who have gone thither from Russia and Austria have established a cordon round Jerusalem, by means of which they intercept all the vegetables brought in by the country people and resell them at an exorbitant price. Doubtless they will gradually oust their peasant rivals till they have got the peasants in their grasp, and then we shall probably hear of an outbreak against the Jews in Syria.

This tribal exclusiveness and solidarity of the Jews has been the main cause of the persecutions to which they have been at various times exposed. "In the twelfth century," says the friendly Rabbinical Maan, "the Jews had a hold upon almost all the estates in the country; they had mortgages on half Paris, and scarcely any one but had some article in pawn." "Husbandry was ruined by the usurious exactions of the Jews." The result was popular outbreaks, ending in the expulsion of the Jews. The same thing happened in England and other European countries. We recall these facts for the purpose of showing that the persecution of the Jews has always been due in the main to other than religious motives. When religion has been alleged it has been the pretext rather than the true cause. An excited populace will readily believe any calumny against the object of its hate. The hatred against the Jews is not due to a belief in their murdering children; the ready belief in their murdering children is begotten of the hatred caused by their dishonest system of accumulating wealth. And this hatred is older than Christianity. It existed in Pagan Rome and Alexandria, and in the cities of Asia Minor where it was existed. In fact, wherever the Jews have congregated in considerable numbers. This shows that it is not the Jew as a man, or as a religionist, who is hated, but the Jew as a member of a commercial "ring," cosmopolitan in its character, and refusing to amalgamate with the national life of any land. Thus it happens that the Jew is always remain unpopular, even when the Jews as individuals may be popular. It is also a fact that Jews have at various times and in various countries entered with passionate patriotism into the struggles of national life. Nevertheless it remains true that the Jews in the mass are everywhere a foreign people, maintaining a separate life, existing apart from the nations among whom they sojourn, and making common cause now, as of old, against the Gentiles.

Certainly this fact does not justify the hatred and persecution to which the Jews have been at various times exposed. It presents, however, a curious and perplexing problem. Probably the majority of educated Jews have given up all expectation of any literal fulfillment of Messianic prophecies, and have no thought of a restoration to Palestine. But the mass of the Jews are still the Jews of the Mosaic Dispensation and the Talmud. That, and not the history of the countries in which they dwell, is the lore on which their minds are fed. To them the Jews are still "a peculiar people," a nation dispersed among the Gentiles, lying under a mysterious destiny for the present, but dowered with the promise of a glorious national life in the future. It is impossible that a people nurtured on such traditions, and who believe themselves predestined to a great career, can mingle on equal terms with other races, or suffer themselves to be assimilated into any other national life. It is commonly supposed that the special characteristics of the Jews, especially in the choice of occupations, have been forced upon them by Christian persecution. Mr. Laister combats this theory, and offers a formidable mass of Old Testament and Talmudic evidence to show that what is supposed to be due to persecution is in reality derived from purely Jewish sources. "The Christian," he says, "could not love the Jew as an neighbor, for he would not be neighborly; and the Jew, on his part, could not be neighborly, because his creed, while it permitted him to make all he could out of the Christians, forbade him to have anything in common with them." That is a strong way of putting it, but it is certainly not stronger than can be justified out of the Old Testament and Talmud.

So evangelical a prophet as Isaiah promises the Gentiles for a prey to the Jews: "Ye shall eat the riches of the Gentiles, and in their glory shall ye boast yourselves." "And strangers [*i. e.*, Gentiles] shall stand and feed your flocks, and the sons of the alien shall be your plowmen and your vine-dressers." The Jew was forbidden by the Mosaic law to lend on usury to one of his own nation, but he was permitted to take usury *ad libitum* of the Gentile. Dr. Adler offers the following very ingenuous explanation of this in an article contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* in April, 1878: "Had the Israelites been allowed to lend to one another at interest their lands would have been incumbered and their energies as agriculturists would have been crippled. . . . But this danger would not arise from lending to the foreigner. No Mosaic principle was infringed by charging him interest." It is odd that Dr. Adler should not have seen that the "danger" from which the Mosaic law protected the Jew was inflicted by the Jew in all its bitterness "on the foreigner," who occasionally took the law into his own hands and turned savagely on the strange community whom he saw prospering at his expense. And the case was all the harder from the fact that the Christian Church, till comparatively recent times, prohibited the practice of usury to all her members. So that the Jewish money-lender had the field all to himself. It is on the Talmud, however, rather than on the Old Testament, that the character of the ordinary Jew is molded; and Mr. Laister quotes passages from the Talmud to show that it sanctions the robbery of Christians by Israelites. It is from the Talmud that the ordinary Jew gets his ideas of the duty which he owes to others; and the Talmud draws a sharp line between the duty which the Israelite owes to the Israelite and the duty which he owes to the Gentile. But what is to be the outcome of it all? We can see no solution of the problem so long as the Jews generally believe themselves to be bound by the Mosaic polity, as expounded in the Talmud. While they hold to this belief they must continue to exist as a separate people among the nations.

ONLY CHARRED BONES.

The Remains of the Last of the Victims of the Cincinnati Rag-House Fire Taken from the Ruins Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The seven bodies remaining in the ruins of the Dreman rag-house, burned one week ago yesterday, were recovered today. The two others had already been found. Only blackened bones and small pieces of clothing were found. The seven who were taken out today were lying near together in the cellar in the rear of the building, directly under the fatal stairway, showing that they were huddled together at the head of the stairs when the floors fell. The charred bones of one arm were passed through the ball of a tin dinner-pail. This fact has been seized upon by the owners of the buildings as proving that the girls wanted to get their things after the alarm was given. The bodies were all burned beyond recognition. The remains were carefully gathered up with the shreds of clothing lying by them and taken to an undertaker's, where the relatives were taken to see if they could identify them. The scene which followed was very pitiful. One poor girl was identified by her mother by a lock of hair which still hung to her skull. Two of the bodies lay side by side, the arms of one thrown about the other's neck. From this circumstance it is concluded that they are the skeletons of the two sisters Maggie and Mary Lee. Those buried in the building were: Mary Burk, Mary Lynch, Rosa O'Connell, Bessie Grady, Jane Wheeler, Mary Spieler, and Christian Buerman. The friends of six of the unfortunates believe that they have been able to decide which of the nine coffins contains the remains of their lost loved ones. Nothing remains in the cases of the other three by which they can be identified.

WINTER'S WAIL.

"Willie Winter's" Reasons for Disliking Chicago.

[Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.]—Unfortunately for our defense, Mr. Winter is not without some good reason for his conclusions. He may declare our inappreciation of Shakspeare, because he, no doubt, remembers that Mr. Edwin Booth was fired at while acting from Mr. Winter's edition of "Richard II.," a young man in the balcony objecting to the abortive abuse of the original text. Mr. Winter may justly charge barbarity upon the papers, because they have published certain of his fleshly poems without condemning their unsubst

MORTGAGES.

For sale a few choice 7 1-2 per cent Farm Mortgages.

SIDWAY, BOGUE & CO.,

170 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS

List of Grants Yesterday to the Inventors of This Region.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The following patents were issued to Northwestern inventors today:

Alexander, Alexander G., Detroit, Mich., assignor to C. Gilbert, New York city, N. Y., valve; Alshuler, Moses, Mattoon, Ill., tag-fastener.

Bain, Foree, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Bain Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., carbon for arc lights; Barrett, John P., Chicago, Ill., telephonic and telegraphic system; Hicsdon, Louis, Bay City, Mich., bed-bottom fire-escape; Bower, James, assignor of one-half to H. A. Wright, Forest City, Ill., thrashing-machine; Bowling, Benjamin S., Marcellus, Mich., suspidor; Brumhait, Martin L., La Porte, Ind., weather-strip; Brickett, John A., Danforth, Ill., check-rower; Brooks, Willard P., Topeka, Kas., fence-post; Bunch, Gilbert R., Lakeville, Ind., plow-coiter.

Carter, Benjamin F., Peabody, Kas., harrow; Cockell, Harvey, assignor to R. S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill., machine for separating stones from clay; Conklin, Theodore, assignor of one-half to F. A. Knapp, Fond du Lac, Wis., box-fastener.

Day, Samuel and R., Delavan, Ill., vehicle-wheel; Deimel, Gustave, Hancock, Mich., trunk; Detrich, William, Indianapolis, Ind., compound for rooting buildings; Downing, James L., Richmond, Ill., hand-truck.

Edward, John C., and John G. Bissett, Detroit, Mich., boiler and steam-cooker.

Frazer, David R., Chicago, Ill., furnace-protector; Frazier, Elijah, and E. Edwards, Winchester, Ind., post- and well auger; Fuller, George P., New Richmond, Wis., washing-machine.

Gandy, Felix T., Ruseus, Kas., harrow; Gates, George C. B., assignor to C. B. Judd, Grand Rapids, Mich., carpet-sweeper; Gabie, Hiram E., Kalamazoo, Mich., fire-escape; Goodrich, Harry C., Chicago, Ill., ruffing-attachment for sewing-machines.

Haas, Samuel H., Chicago, Ill., cuff; Hall, Benjamin J., and J. E. Mustard, Glen Hall, Ind., cultivator; Hall, George W., Nora Springs, Ia., trace-support; Hartman, George J., Lake, and W. Hartman, assignor to Mrs. L. Carqueville, Chicago, seal lock for car doors; Hien, Philip, and A. H. Grimm, Rock Island, Ill., cultivator; Hill, William S., Cutler, Ill., door-bolt; Hitchcock, Charles B., Indianapolis, Ind., valve; Holman, Byron, assignor of two-thirds to C. W. and N. R. Allen Jr., Kenosha, Wis., preparing tanbark; Hook, Harrison F., assignor to E. C. Atkins, Indianapolis, Ind., saw-handle.

James, Rees, Houghton, Mich., soldering copper; Johns, Will R., Rockford, Ill., carpet-fastener; Johnson, William H., assignor to T. A. Gait and G. S. Tracy, Sterling, Ill., corn-planter; Johnson, William, Essex, Ia., force-pump; Jones, Charles H., Chicago, Ill., type-planer; June, John and L. Falk, Manson, Ia., feed-cooker.

Kearns, Isaac F., Chicago, Ill., oil stove; Kelly, George, Chicago, Ill., running-gear for vehicles.

Lackersteen, Mark H., Chicago, Ill., treating fats and oils; Leach, Cornelius D., Union City, Mich., cotton-harvester; Leuzar, David, Marshalltown, assignor to C. E. Tibbies, Burlington, Ia., device for tapping gas and water mains.

Marsh, Wesley F., North Platte, Neb., portable trestle; McCormick, David A., assignor of one-half to A. Manning, Chicago, Ill., electrical annunciator; McIntosh, Hugh, assignor of one-half to M. McIntosh, Decorah, Ia., wire stretcher; Moore, James C., Brookston, assignor of one-half to Tuppel Brothers, Monon, Ind., steam-stitching apparatus; Metz, Lorenzo D. Jr., Marshalltown, Ia., compound for preserving wood and metal.

Nash, Allen R. and J. Sadler, Lime Spring, Ia., agricultural boiler.

Osborn, Albert I., New Point, Ind., fence.

Pagel, J. C., Friederich, assignor to O. F. Hall, Detroit, Mich., vehicle body; Phelps, Byron, assignor to Deere & Mansur Company, Moline, Ill., corn-planter; Phipps, Clifford, Milford, Mich., door-knob attachment; Player, John, Marshalltown, Ia., packing for stuffing boxes; Powers, Jay W., Chicago, Ill., balloon for wrecking purposes; Pratt, Edgar B., Chicago, Ill., assignor to A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company of Illinois, stereotype block.

Raip, Mathias Sr., Urna, Ill., car-coupling; Rasgorshek, Gabriel and J., Portsmouth, Neb., stove-pipe thimble; Redman, Andrew, Chicago, Ill., assignor to himself and C. E. Scranton, La Crosse, Kan., car-coupling; Reynolds, John R., Jackson, Mich., machine for cleaning grain; Rice, William C., Oakland, Ill., device for clearing railway cuts of snow; Rumley, William N., La Porte, Ind., thrashing-machine separator-traction-engine.

Schunk, Henry, assignor to himself, E. Ruff, and C. Christman, Dubuque, Ia., rowing-gear for boats; Schotchmer, Henry E., Chicago, Ill., attaching wheels to shafts; Scouller, Alexander, assignor to himself and J. F. O'Connor, Davenport, Ia., eccentric-coupling for shakers; Scribner, Charles E., assignor to Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., telephone switch; Seymour, Arba M., Mazo Manie, Wis., table-leg; Shaw S. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill., corrector for watches; Shepard B., Chicago, Ill., assignor to H. W. Rood and A. Weber, Detroit, Mich., crank-pin oiler; Smith, David L., assignor to himself and N. U. Vincent, Big Rapids, Mich., rotary steam-engine; Snider, James B., Rockford's Mills, Ind., car-coupler; Stevens, Franklin B. and J. L. Bond, Port Huron, Mich., assignors to said Stevens and T. F. Carman, Menlo Park, N. J., marine temperature indicator; Swenson, Ia., extension ladder.

Thomas, Wilber, Quincy, Ill., apparatus for painting fence-pickets by dipping, picket-fence; Turner, William H., assignor to Turner Truck Company, Indianapolis, Ind., attachment for harvesters.

Uozicker, Herman, Chicago, Ill., automatic friction-clutch; Upham, Artemus B., assignor of one-half to R. W. Wells and R. A. Goldsborough, Peoria, Ill., store-service system.

Vandepoole, Charles J., Chicago, Ill., retort for carbonizing incandescents; Vanduzen, Charles, New Albany, Ind., assignor of one-half to William L. Breyfogle, Louisville, Ky., automatic car-brake.

Welles, Richard J., Chicago, Ill., harness-pad sachine; Wilcoxen, Jeremiah, Canton, Ill., bow and scarf fastener; Williams, Jay L., Lone Tree, Ia., car-coupling.

Zschech, Gustavus H., Indianapolis, Ind., belt-tightener and shaft-coupling.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Several Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —Has Edwin Booth played in Chicago since he was shot at in one of the Chicago theatres?

A READER.

The Upper Lake Region.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state whether Chicago is in the Upper or Lower Lake region. J. M. S.

His Third Story.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Our little 5-year-old is too smart for one of her years. We were talking at dinner last night about a Mr. Story who was living with his third wife when she chipped in and surprised us all by asking if she was not his third Story.

PROUD PARENT.

Questions Answered.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please publish the vote of Berrien County, Michigan, for President in 1880, and for Congress in 1882 for the Republican, Democrat, and Greenback candidates, and whether a Republican or Democrat represents that district in Congress; also please let me know the population of the county in 1880 and the population of Berrien Springs, the county-seat, and oblige READERS.

[Berrien County voted for President in 1880 as follows: Garfield, 4,535; Hancock, 3,576; Weaver, 540. The vote for Congress in 1882 was: Yaple (D.-G.), 3,985; Burrows (Rep.), 3,957. The member-elect for the district is George L. Yaple, a Democrat-Greenbacker, who was supported as a Fusionist candidate against Burrows. Berrien County in 1880 had a population of 30,180; Berrien Springs of 758.]

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Marsh, Burgham & Ransom, 7,100 railroad ties; Fowler Brothers, 900 sacks salt; Lehman & Kinsman, 2 cases musical instruments; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases bronze; J. Bauer & Co., 1 case musical instruments; Lyon & Healy, 23 cases musical instruments; Mandel Brothers, 3 cases umbrellas; P. de Grazia, 1 case musical instruments; W. H. Schlimpferman & Son, 100 baskets champagne; Verzbo, Rubing & Co., 12 cases merchandise; H. Lehman, 12 cases wine; Marshall Field & Co., 7 cases dry goods; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, 1 package billiard tables; Grommes & Ulrich, 9 cases whisky; the Rev. A. Hageman, 1 case books; McNeills & Campbell, 1 case shawls; C. H. Hefter, 1 case dry goods; C. M. Koedt, 1 case dry goods; H. Abbott & Co., 4 cases artists' materials. Collections, $14,824.54.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Rather Quiet—Eastern Exchange Firmer.

Stocks Were Firmly Held Early, but Ruled Dull, and Closed Lower.

Fair Activity in Produce Circles and Lower Prices for Grain and Provisions.

Corn Less Excited but Active at the Decline—Oats Lower in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was less active yesterday but firm, money being quoted at 6@7 on time and 5@6 for call loans. The country orders for currency were less numerous but fair in the aggregate.

The Chicago bank clearings yesterday aggregated $8,200,000, being $500,000 less than Monday.

Exchange on New York was stronger at 60@ 70c discount per $1,000, the bside being the latest quotation.

Foreign exchange remains quiet. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 482½ and 486, with actual rates at 482 and 485¾. English documentary at 479¾@479¾ for sixty days and 483¼@483 sight. Bankers' francs, 5.25¾ and 520. French documentary, 5.28¾@5.27½ and 5.25¾@5.25. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94⅛ sight; do documentary, 93¾ and 94¼.

On the local Stock Exchange rather large transactions were reported yesterday. The trading was not unusually heavy, but the brokers took pains to record more of their trades than they are in the habit of doing. For this season of the year there is a good demand for local bonds and other securities.

The bulls in stocks appear to have turned a deaf ear to the reports of damage to the corn crop. A stronger tone was reported early, but the bulls seemed disposed to accept slight concessions after they found the public did not want to buy. Subsequently there was a general decline.

The St. Paul earnings the first week in September increased $91,000. Canadian Pacific increased $52,000, and the mileage 915.

It is rumored that Louisville has a floating debt of $5,000,000.

The bears on the New York Stock Exchange had a rumor yesterday that $9,000,000 had been borrowed in Boston on the Gould stocks.

It is reported that the Directors of Jersey Central are about to issue debenture bonds to take the place of the income bonds of that road.

The bulls, it is reported, are preparing to force up Western Union stock on the strength of the forthcoming report, which is said to be favorable.

The bank clearances at twenty-eight prominent points the last week are said to show a marked improvement over the previous report.

The cotton crop is estimated at least half a million bales less than last year.

The net earnings of Atchison for the seven months to Aug. 1 have increased nearly one-half on those of last year, in the face of a small decrease in gross receipts. This result is due to a heavy reduction in expenses. The future of the road is promising and, together with faith in the management, is supposed to have influenced the late purchase of $2,000,000 of stock for shipment to Europe. This year's crops in Kansas promise to exceed all previous record. It is said the corn crop will reach 200,000,000 bu, being 50,000,000 more than in 1882, while the crop of 1881 was but 76,000,000 bu. The wheat yield is estimated at 35,000,000 bu. This bears directly on the future of business of the Atchinson.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	153
Con. Nat. Bank	130
Hibernian Ba'k'g Co.	140
Home Bank	120
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	175
International Bank	160
Mer. Loan & Trust	140
Nat. Bank of Ill.	140
Nat. Bank of Illinois	140
Union Nat. Bank	100
Chicago City 7s, 1885	102
Chicago City 7s, 1886	102
Chicago City 7s, 1887	107½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	118½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	124
Chicago City 7s, 1894	125½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	127½
Chicago City 7s, 1897	129½
Chicago City 7s, 1898	131½
Chicago City 7s, 1899	133½
Chicago City 7s, 1900	135½
Chicago City 7s, 1901

Wheat firmly held. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firmer; held blighter. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 45s 6d; nearly due, 44s 6d. Fair average quality American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 45s 6d; do for shipment during the present and following month, 44s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—A further break occurred in winter wheat, as well for prompt as for forward delivery, on a renewed and decided pressure to realize; cable advices were conflicting, but toward the close were again adverse; spring wheat offered with less freedom, partly as arriving under limits, which placed the bulk of the supply near at hand much above the views of shippers, thus checking business, though toward the extreme close rather more inquiry was noted on export account. Corn grain freights developed rather more life in the local markets toward the close, the contracts reported embracing, by steam, for Liverpool, grain 2nd and of last half of September loading at 4d per 4[illegible]; London, grain 4d; Havre, about 7c; Bordeaux, 10c; Hamburg, on private terms, quoted at 75 pfennige bid and up to 60 pfennige asked; for Lisbon, an Austrian bark with grain in bags reported on private terms, quoted at 13c, and an Italian bark (loading on [illegible]) with do (as part of cargo) reported on private terms, quoted at 13c; and orders for Cork for orders, grain in bulk, hence, with grain, a voyage cargo, on private terms, quoted at 3s asked. Sales: For prompt delivery or early shipment, included No. 1 red, [illegible] 2 red, $1.14¼@1.15 the latter on extreme; for a small lot, mostly at $1.14⅝@1.14¾, in elevator, and $1.15@1.15½ afloat, closing at $1.14¾ in elevator. No. 2 Chicago spring, mostly for early arrival, reported on private terms quoted at the extreme close at $1.05@1.09 closed No. 3 [illegible] private terms; quoted at $1.00. No. 2 red [illegible] September, $1.14¾@1.15¾, closing at $1.14¾; October, $1.15@1.15¾, closing at $1.15¾; November, $1.15¾@1.16, closing at $1.16; December, $1.20@1.21, closing at $1.20¾; January, $1.23¾, closing at $1.23¾; April, $1.28. Corn—Weather and cross conditions were unfavorable, were not by any means a favorite topic with the operators on the long side of the speculative deal, as the market, after hardening transiently at the outset about ½@¾c a bu, soon gave way under much more urgent offerings in view of the decidedly bearish temper of Liverpool and the West, values yielding here as much as ¾@1c a bu on a less extensive volume of transactions, even for October delivery through the late afternoon, in view of the sharp rally at the interior, prices were again worked up here about ¾c a bu, and from a firm range at the extreme close; business for prompt delivery on a moderate scale, as well for shipment as for home-trade purposes, and at a reduction of about 1@1½c a bu, closing, however, more steadily. Sales included No. 3 regular inspection afloat and delivered at 62@62½c, mostly at 62c; No. 2 mixed, 62½c asked afloat, and elevator to [illegible] at 62@62¾c; do in store quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white in lots in elevator, 62½c. No. 3 [illegible] September, 62@62¾c, closing 62c; October, [illegible] closing 62½c; November, 62@62¾c, closing 62½c; December, 61@62½c, closing 61½c. Oats—Were generally active, but primarily at lower prices through the earlier trading, as well for prompt as for forward delivery, on more liberal offerings, the decline in September being [illegible] to ¾c, and from the close the market rallied about ½@¾c a bu on rather more confident speculative inquiry, partly in sympathy with the firmer tone in wheat and corn. Sales included No. 2 white in elevator, quoted as closing at 42c asked; No. 2 white in elevator, 39¼@39½c, closing at 39½c, and delivered nominally; No. 2 in elevator at 39½@39¾c, closing at 39¾c asked, and delivered at 39½@39¾c; No. 2 Chicago, afloat quoted at 40c; No. 2 mixed, for delivery, 38½@39c; No. 2 [illegible] October, 39½@39¾c, closing at 39¾c; November, 39½@39¾c, closing at 39½c; December, 39½@39¾c, closing at 39½c; May, 42c. Rye lost sought after and quoted easier; prime Western afloat at 78@79c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted at 79@79½c; prime to choice State at 78@79c; No. 2 in elevator at 69@69½c. Barley in good demand, but [illegible] Canada, at 85@90c for No. 1 Canada, and 75@80c for No. 2 do; [illegible] State, at 75@80c for two-rowed, and Canada at 75@80c as to quality.

PROVISIONS—A less active movement reported in the provision market, which tended somewhat sympathetically with the depression at the West, as well in grain as provisions. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Western mess pork for early delivery, leaving off at $13.00 for ordinary brands and down to $12.50 for unexpected. This means met with a very moderate offering, while [illegible] in bulk at 6@6½c for 12-lb and 6¼c for 12-lb averages; picked shoulders in bulk quoted at 6¼c; picked hams, 12½@13c; smoked hams, 14½@15c; smoked shoulders, at 7½c. Bacon in limited request; long clear quoted at 7½c; long and short clear, for forward delivery at 7¾c. Western lard quoted early in the day at $9.60 for ordinary brands and down to $12.50 for unexpected. This means met with a very moderate offering, while [illegible] in bulk at 6@6½c for 12-lb and 6¼c for 12-lb averages; picked shoulders in bulk quoted at 6¼c; picked hams, 12½@13c; smoked hams, 14½@15c; smoked shoulders, at 7½c. Bacon in limited request; long clear quoted at 7½c; long and short clear, for forward delivery at 7¾c. Western lard quoted early in the day at $9.60 for ordinary brands and down to $12.50 for unexpected. This means met with a very moderate offering, while [illegible] in bulk at 6@6½c for 12-lb and 6¼c for 12-lb averages; picked shoulders in bulk quoted at 6¼c; picked hams, 12½@13

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Construction of Government Postal Lines Urged by the Toledo Board of Trade.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Toledo Produce Exchange the following was adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred the consideration of the necessary legislation for the acquisition or construction of a National system of postal telegraphs beg leave to report the following conclusions:

The rapid development of the business interests and wants of the country and the general desire for increased facilities and quick and economical transit, together with the economical feature of the Government having charge of its own lines for the transaction of its general business, including weather reports, and whose agents at its several stations can be practical operators, thereby saving large sums in salaries, present unmistakable indications that the present is a favorable opportunity for the inauguration of a Government system of telegraphy. On the other hand is the apparent desire of existing telegraph lines to monopolize the business of the country against the best interests of the public, and thereby prevent the construction of competing lines.

Your committee, after careful consideration of these facts, do not hesitate to recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the construction of Government postal telegraph lines similar to the proposed bill of Senator Edmunds, carefully guarded in all its parts against jobbery and monopoly in any manner dealing with or buying existing or to exist lines, but to construct independent lines step by step, as the necessities of the country require them. In view of the importance of this enterprise to the whole country we would recommend as early legislation as practicable in its favor, and respectfully invite all business organizations in the country to unite with us in urging its passage.

Resolved, That the Secretary of our board be instructed to forward this report to our Representative in Congress and to the leading Boards of Trade and commercial exchanges of the country.

Great and Small Agree.

Mrs. Mary E. Billings, of Newport, Ind., says that her little boy, Eddie, was helpless from rheumatism, and a few applications of the great pain-banisher, St. Jacobs Oil, cured him.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as accepted at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

388 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—H. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
133 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
2100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first;) H. W. Buchman,
37 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Branch;) Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.;) F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST.;)
643 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
1346 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirker & Co., Druggists.
873 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Orden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
181 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Bonnechosen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
382 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana-av.—H. Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 W EST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Sexton, Druggist.
623 W EST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. H. Still, Druggist.
930 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plantz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blockl, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Willsmann & Co., Druggists.
954 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANY MAN WILL TAKE $1,000 BY RE-turning my keys. Care F. A. FLETCHER & CO., 167 and 169 Fifth-av.

LOST—GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, J. Harrison, maker; $25 reward and no questions asked if left at the bar at SCHIMPFERMAN'S, 173 Madison-st.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN of a new Abbott buggy, leather top, white Chappel body, extra large hub, wood, wheel painted bottle-green, green cloth trimmed, and branded A. A. G.; 2-inch axle, side-bar, Timkin springs. J. L. HATHAWAY, 39 Market-st.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FINDer of a gold watch, lost in front of Max Romer's saloon, Nos. 19 and 21 North Clark-st., upon identification of property. Call at office of H. J. CHRISTOPH, corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACTS, LAW, AND BUSINESS copying quick, correct, cheap. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

A QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURing confinement; best of care and professional attendance. 442 West Van Buren-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

COPYING (TYPEWRITER) QUICKLY, correctly, cheaply. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE RECEIVER of the Fidelity Savings Bank is paying the seventh (and final) dividend at 145 Randolph-st. Creditors who have not drawn this dividend are requested to do so at once. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FRAME BUILDINGS ERECTED AT lowest figures; South, a specialty. NICHOLSON, contractor and builder, 43 and 45 Crosby-st., near Larrabee and Oak.

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM OF all kinds permanently cured. Instant relief guaranteed. Best testimonials. Address PROF. N. C. WEBB, No. 91 Dearborn-st.

ROOMMATE WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady engaged in Christian work; pleasant room and location; first floor; $6 per week. Address CONDITE, 275 Chicago-av.

RARE COINS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND exchanged. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

SEVERAL GOOD TYPEWRITERS TO rent at $5 and $6 per month. J. L. BENNETT, Room 24, No. 81 Clark-st.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$3 PER 1,000. Typewriter copying 10 cents per page. A. H. REID & CO., Room 36, 79 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$5 PER 1,000 in large quantities, including paper, heading, and fac similed signature. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A HEALTHY girl from 2 to 15 years of age, by responsible party. The child will have a good home and educational advantages in a small city. Address (soon) P 2, Tribune, stating where interview may be had.

WANTED—A QUIET, PLAIN HOME for lady during confinement. State terms and location. S 66, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A1—THE CHICAGO FURNITURE Storage Company, 69 Van Buren-st., have the most extensive accommodations for storing household goods and merchandise in the city; rates low; satisfaction guaranteed. Advances if desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 70, 72, and 74 Van Buren-st., established in 1865; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARBY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of 8 to 12-room house on West Side; good location. Address P 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SET RED DAMASK PARlor furniture, rosewood. 2851 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BREECH-LOADING SHOTguns; leather cups and loading apparatus complete; also camp-chest, 500 sheets running boat, oars and paddles; will sell for less than half original cost. Address W 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—320 OR 160 ACRES good land, 2½ miles from railroad station, for boots and shoes. GEO. A. CLARKE, real-estate agent, Mankato, Minn.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT RESIdence for suburban home. Address W 34, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington.

MACHINERY.

A—GRATE BARS—NO CLEANING OR slicking of fires with any kind of coal. Rockford Grate Bar Co., 45 Franklin-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—80x172 feet, east front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., and between the two new and fine residences Nos. 3334 and 3344. The best vacant 80 feet on the boulevard. The owners in this block have adopted a uniform building line 30 feet back from the sidewalk, which is not and cannot be the case on any other block on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—

Lot on Third-av., north of Taylor-st.

At a low price.

WEBER & SCHMID,
44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: TWO NEW HOUSES in vicinity of Chicago University; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $17,500 and $8,500. Also a first-class brick house in same neighborhood for $8,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house with brick barn; house completely furnished; $20,000. MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome pressed-brick house, with brick barn; house finished in hardwood; dining-room on parlor floor; $18,000. MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 60x170 feet.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts., finished in hardwood; fine dining-room on parlor floor, with large and handsome butler's pantry; burglar-alarm, electric bells, and gas lighted by electricity; plumbing and sewerage perfect.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 82x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 295 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.
146—Elegant 3-story brick, $18,000.
180—3-story and basement brick, $18,000.
50 feet, west front, near Taylor-st., $12,000.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600—4161 SHURTLEFF-av.—Cottage and lot, 23x125. This is cheap. P. A. GEORGE, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Thirty-third-st., 25 feet front, below market price. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$3,500—CALUMET-AV.—9-room 2-story house, modern improvements. Two new brick cottages on Thirty-fourth-st., $1,900 each, worth $3,000. P. A. GEORGE, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., lot 50x120, $60 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—120x135, COTTAGE GROVE-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., $100 per foot; 50x150, south front, on Oak-av., $57 per foot; a 10-room brick house on Bowen-av., rent $900 per year, for $6,250; frame house and brick barn, Lake-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., for $7,500; 66x180, Lake-av., $115 per foot. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE — 2700 DEARBORN-ST., with good improvements, corner lot. P. A. GEORGE, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., stone-front residence, lot 37½ feet front; a bargain. R. LANCASTER & SON, 167 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—99x134 FEET SOUTHWEST corner of Market and Jackson-sts.; also 99x178 southeast corner Market and Jackson-sts. Apply at Room 30, 115 Adams-st. M. McNEILL.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS:
West Madison-st., 40 feet, only partly improved; rents for $2,500; price $32,000; sure to be worth $40,000.
West Madison-st., 41 locality; 50 feet, improved, $30,000.
West Madison-st., very desirable, 24 feet, with building, $6,000.
West Madison-st., 25x125, with store, $7,250.
West Madison-st., 22x122, opposite Post-Office, very choice.
West Madison-st., corners and inside, improved and vacant, some of the choicest investments in the market.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located on Polk, Laflin, and De Koven-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Monroe-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NORTHwest corner of Monroe-st. and Winchester-av., large, fine frame house, all conveniences; lot 50x125, with barn; see it.
Adams-st., No. 698, A1 2-story and basement octagon stone-front; lot 25x125; brick barn; immediate possession.
Monroe-st., choice locality, 2-story and basement, stone-front, 12 rooms; lot 20x125, with barn.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON VAN BURENst., east of Ashland-av., at a bargain.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Loomis, 75x171; a bargain if secured at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK, an octagon brick, 10 rooms, east front; $4,800, $1,600 cash; possession given. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST., NORTH OF Van Buren, 50x165. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE DWELLing lots on Webster-av., at $1,100 to $1,300 each; terms easy. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 177 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—SEDGwick-st., near Lincoln Park, modern 2-story and cellar brick residence at a very low price. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UNRESERVED AUCTION sales, Wednesday and Saturday, on the ground, Windsor Park (Seventy-fifth-st.), Cheltenham Beach (Seventy-ninth-st.). As this opportunity of buying single lots at auction and at acre prices will positively end with September, it should be improved by those seeking homes or good investments. It is only to raise money quickly to pay dividends to the Live Bank depositors that this property is thus offered, and what remains after these sales will be sold only in bulk, for cash, and held at much higher prices, which it will bring next spring. Seven trains now run through land each way daily, and a $5,500 depot is to be built at once. For tickets and plats see LAYTON, THAYER & CO., 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 FIRST-RATE HOUSES, 8 rooms, just completed, on easy payments; location first-class: Highland Park. F. P. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 9 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN—BRICK house, 7-story, 12 rooms, with all city conveniences, including gas; lot 75x165 feet; extended view; choice neighborhood; five minutes' walk to depot; possession at once; a decided bargain; house cost $7,000 to build; photograph at our office; price only $5,500, on easy terms. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, with 100 feet, at Winnetka; $3,300, $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OAK PARK—Brick store, living rooms on second floor. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—LOT 45 by 165, third block from station; choice trees in, and fences, sidewalk, and lawn all made; price $15 cash, worth $20. W 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—6 ACRES on Vincennes-av., entire or in lots, near Forty-fifth-st. Address O A 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN ROGERS' PARK—3 houses and large lots; must be sold. P. A. GEORGE, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, new 7-room cottage at Ravenswood; large lot; lake water. C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — AUSTIN — TWO-STORY double house; convenient to depot; $2,500. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of

J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st.,
Or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ACRES AT Irving Park, on boulevard, two blocks east of depot; in 50-foot lots or all together. Apply at Room 38 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SEVERAL new houses; also desirable vacant property. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL WITH AMPLE ground around it and 30 acres of fine land under cultivation near it in a small town in Michigan. A splendid chance for one wishing a comfortable home. For further information call on or address CHAS. W. LARM & CO., 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES, 40 MILES OUT, 5 miles from county seat; two sets of dwellings, large barns, fine bridges and orchard, stock, crops, and tools. TOMLINS, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A farm of 160 acres, with buildings, 14 miles from Court-House, Town of Lyons; partly cultivated. Inquire at 361 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED STOCK farm in Jasper County, Iowa; 183 acres. Address ROBERT D. RUSSELL, Jacksonville, Illinois.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 CITY LOTS, OR exchange for property in Michigan. JUDSON, WILEY & JUDSON, Lansing, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, PROPerty on South State-st. or West Madison; $10,000 to $25,000; want a good investment. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW TWOstory marble-front house, at 222 Thirty-seventh-st., corner of Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—1½-STORY COTTAGE, 3233 Dearborn-st., barn, $28. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICE NINE-ROOM HOUSE, with barn. Forty-first-st., near Langley-av. GEORGE PETERSON, 3980 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3657 VINCENNES-AV.—FINE marble front. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3240 MICHIGAN-AV., TEN-room house in good repair; will rent remarkably cheap to small family. Apply at 3240 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ON LOOMIS-ST., NEAR Van Buren, 2-story and basement house, 12 rooms, bath-room and closets; rent $25 per month. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—675 ADAMS-ST., CORNER Honore, two-story frame house, 7 rooms. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms, every modern convenience; rent $600; carpets and part of furniture for sale. W 48, Tribune.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, west of Union Park; also 8 rooms. R. M. PEARE, 119 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—OHIO-ST., EAST OF DEARborn, three-story and basement house, in good order, 14 rooms, good barn, with coal cellar under it. Present occupant wants smaller house or 7 or 8 room flat for small family. Address W 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OCTAGON BRICK DWELling, Orchard-st., near Garfield-av.; $40; also 7-room flat, brick, for $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—WILMETTE—EIGHT-ROOM house and two-story barn; large grounds; good order; $1 until May. J. C. DAVISON, 24 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO NEW TWO-STORY and basement houses, two blocks of I. C. Depot, Cheltenham Beach; $20 per month. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, JR., Room 24, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW EIGHT-ROOM houses, everything all complete, locations first-class, at Highland Park; rent $25 per month. F. P. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS; HOT and cold water; bath-tub; barn; convenient to cars; at Riverside. C. DUNNING, 90 Dearborn.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—TWO NEW houses; furnace, marble mantels, etc.; grove lot. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE OF 8 rooms, lake water, large lot, shade-trees, 6136 Wallace-st., corner Chestnut. Apply at 120 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—GOOD EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE with large lot at Winnetka, $15. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune building.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY NEXT OR longer, No. 1843 Barry-av., Lake View. A desirable place near Lincoln Park, one block from street-cars, and 10 minutes' walk from the lake. Either furnished or unfurnished. Everything in good repair: large lot with barn. Apply to J. ENERT, Tribune counting-room.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK—COZY, convenient cottage of 7 rooms; short walk from Hyde Park Station. Possession on or before Oct. 1. Rent moderate. Address W 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLAT, CORNER Ontario and State-sts.; $150 per month. Second-story corner flat, recently occupied by owner, and now in first-class order. Two rooms in flat, of which seven are front rooms. Six have hardwood floors and six rooms communicating. An attic room also for storage purposes. Kitchen-range, gas-fixtures, water, steam heating, storm-windows, passenger and service elevators, telephone, janitor and night watch. Fuel (for kitchen and gas) delivered in the kitchen at about cost. Ashes and garbage removed without charge. Building practically fireproof. S. S. WILLIAMS & CO., 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE Irving and Belleville Apartment Buildings, on Division-st., near lake-shore drive. Each apartment contains 8 rooms, also bath, closets, butler's closet, separate laundry, store-room, etc.; heated by steam; wood mantels, sideboard, refrigerator, gas fixtures, etc.; also janitor's service. T. H. TRAVER, 317 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—TWO BLOCKS FROM LINcoln Park, a nice parlor floor flat, six rooms, modern improvements, $27.50. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR Cass, elegant 8-room flat, with all improvements. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FURNISHED for housekeeping or rooming in a brick cottage flat; modern improvements. 464 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, 353 LINcoln-av., first floor, in good repair; two lots; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLAT, CORNER Ontario and State-sts., first floor, a flat of two elegant rooms on the corner, $50 per month. Inquire of S. S. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—154 DEARBORN-AV., CORner Erie-st.—Third and fourth flats, 10 rooms; $50 per month; with all conveniences; rooms open. GILPIN & DWIGHT, Corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FLAT OF 4 large rooms at 3746 Butterfield-st.; was newly papered and calcimined. Rent cheap. Find keys downstairs. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT in Euclid Building, 3030 and 3032 Michigan-boulevard; newly papered and every convenience; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—7-ROOM flat, hot and cold water, bath, and stationary washtubs. 59 Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS—984 WEST MADIson-st., a desirable suite of 4 or 5 (all light) rooms; $20; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS—TO BE FINISHED Oct. 1; desirable suites of 6 rooms each, with closets, bath-rooms, etc., complete, in the new stone-front building, 834-836 West Madison-st.; rents reasonable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT 491A VAN Buren-st.; also new papered 4-room flat rear of 495 Van Buren-st., $16; cheap. Call at 495A, in rear.

TO RENT—VERY NICE FLAT OF 7 rooms; all modern conveniences; furniture for sale; everything new and in perfect order. Call at 92 Laflin-st.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS SECOND flat, 7 rooms; all conveniences; new carpets if desired. 526 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—CHOICE FIVE-ROOM FLAT, second floor, 642 West Madison-st., $25, and three rooms third floor $42, $12; also good three-room flats on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., $10 and $12; all brick. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELLlighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 356 South State-st.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., one block from Exposition—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also single or double rooms.

TO RENT—4317 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2-story and basement brick, in fine order, large lot, $30. A. HELLE, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANT FURNISHED room; also fine parlor suite. Apply at 503 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—335 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, nicely-furnished front room, with closet. Second flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Ring the bell. Office, Room 15. Transients taken.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURnished room; permanent basis, gas, bath, large closet; also single room. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE SQUARE ROOM AND connecting hall-room, furnished with every modern convenience, to one or two gentlemen; private family. 2555 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; hot and cold water, bath-room, gas. 1334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED rooms with all conveniences for man and wife or two gents, board if desired. Private Jewish family. Calumet-av., near Twenty-seventh-st. O L 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 2240 WABASH-AV., rooms; fine suite of front connecting rooms, furnished and all in first-class order. Reference exchanged.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS; also a dining-room. 2248 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished suite of second floor front rooms on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Address W 58, Tribune.

TO RENT—3550 VERNON-AV.—TEN rooms and dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Apply at 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. Boulevard Flat 6, 1434 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED alcove or extension; suits accommodations for two; strictly private family, near Union Park. Table-board near. Address W 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two; hot and cold water. 20 Bishop-court.

TO RENT—197 WEST MADISON-ST.—Front parlor and bedroom newly furnished; also three other front rooms suitable for two or three gentlemen.

TO RENT—3 NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, separately or together. Apply 575 West Madison-st., second flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—15-ROOM FURNISHED house; modern improvements. 658 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 312 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—444 WARREN-AV., IN PRIvate family, nicely furnished front alcove, all conveniences, with or without board.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT AND BACK room. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—ROOMS—266 OHIO-ST.—IN a private family, handsome parlor and bedroom; also alcove; to gentlemen; with or without board.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM FOR SINgle gentleman. Must come well recommended. 127 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELYfurnished south-front room; beautiful location; private family. 281 East Ontario-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—2 NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with bath. Apply at Flat 4, Hotel Albany, corner Clark and Indiana-sts. Take elevator.

TO RENT—NO. 217 NORTH STATE-ST. —Nicely furnished alcove room to gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING FURnished rooms; modern improvements; use of bath. 217 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN ROOMMATE wanted in nice room with all conveniences. North side, good board if a week. Address V 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, handsome parlor and bedroom, also alcove, to gentlemen. References. 266 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—PLEASant furnished front rooms, with bath, at 275 Huron-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS OVER DRUGstore, Larrabee-st. and Garfield-av., for physician's office or business purposes; $15. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front alcove, back parlor, and bedroom, all in good style; hot and cold water in each room, and use of bath; strictly private family. 275 Rush-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT on Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.; a good stand; cheap to good tenant. W. M. BAKER, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER STORE ON State-st., south of Twenty-second; now occupied; good location for drugs, dry-goods, or groceries. Address W 35, Tribune office.

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